

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## GREEKS OBTAIN BIG LOAN IN LONDON AS EMBARGO IS RAISED

Change in British Policy Enables Greece to Raise £15,000,000 in England—Turks May Now Postpone New Offensive

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Government having withdrawn the embargo placed on loans to Greece at the time of King Constantine's return to Athens, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Greek legation that except for final details a loan has been arranged in London for £15,000,000 to the Greek Government. This alteration in British policy, whereby an embargo on any loan to Greece is lifted, is looked upon in Greek official circles here as a matter of very great significance.

The main point about the withdrawal of the British veto is that the Greek Government is now at liberty to offer any security it may wish for a loan from British banks. The only stipulation that has been made is that the major portion of the sum must be expended in this country.

Already Greeks have entered into tentative contracts for supplies of cloth for their army which embraces a sum of £500,000. A great portion of the loan that has been negotiated will be spent on arms and munitions for strengthening the Greek defenses on the lines they now hold in Asia Minor. The amount of the loan is by no means confined to £15,000,000, but may be expanded according to Hellenic needs. As the security will mainly lie in Greek revenues, it is considered quite possible that the sum may be increased to £50,000,000, if found necessary.

### Effect on Turkish Plans

The far-reaching effect of this on Greek Near Eastern policy is easy to see, for if nothing else it will give the Ankara Government reason to pause before launching its meditated attack on the Greek lines, which have been planned for the coming spring.

Most of the Greek authorities look to the effect that the success of the loan may have on allied foreign ministers, who are to meet shortly in Paris to discuss the Near Eastern situation. In view of the undoubtedly French sympathies toward the Turks in Asia Minor, to say nothing of the recently concluded Franco-Kemalist Treaty, the outcome of the meeting of foreign ministers in Paris is doubtful. But if Greek interests survive that meeting, there is hope that the mandate Greece received through the good offices of Eleutherios Venizelos may again find allied support.

Great hope is expressed that the meeting of British, French and Italian foreign ministers will be closely followed by another sitting of the Supreme Council. Possibly the Cannes meeting will be merely adjourned until the report of the meeting on the Near East is issued. Greek authorities view with little optimism the forthcoming meeting in Paris, as it is felt that the whole atmosphere in France is inimical to their cause.

The assertion is still persisted in that all the Greeks require is the support of those countries that sent them with a mandate into Asia Minor. Having learned a severe lesson by the failure of their advance on Ankara last fall and their subsequent retreat, it is now asserted that no further advance is contemplated into Asia Minor.

In future the Greek Army will act strictly on the defensive. The future action of Greece depends to a great extent on the results of the coming meetings in Cannes and Paris.

### Protection of Christians

Although the Near Eastern problem is not on the agenda of the Supreme Council, it is confidently hoped that at any rate informal conversations may take place on that important subject which may assist foreign ministers in arriving at satisfactory conclusions.

The withdrawal of the French from Cilicia has rendered the Greek position much more precarious. Notwithstanding this, Greek authorities declare they are ready to accept a mandate for that territory, and would be prepared to guarantee the safety of Armenian and other Christian populations, if the powers see fit to grant it.

Reports, which have stated that the Goumaris ministry was tottering to its fall, are flatly contradicted. On the contrary it is affirmed that mainly owing to the success of the financial negotiations his position was never stronger. It is wholly on the strength of his position and that of his cabinet that the unofficial offer has been made by the Greeks to care for the Christian and non-Muhammadan populations, which have to all intents and purposes been deserted by the French. Great numbers of refugees are pouring into Greece and causing much inconvenience.

If a repetition of the past treatment meted out to the Armenians by the Turks is to be avoided, steps will have to be taken without delay, and as Greece has an army on the spot and is willing to undertake the mandate, it is considered that the subject should be given full measure of consideration by the Allies at Cannes.

## PORTUGUESE PREMIER CONTINUES IN OFFICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LISBON, Portugal (Thursday)—An official note in the press states that Capt. Cunha Leal, the Premier, was recalled by the President of the Republic, who asked him in the name of the country and the Republic's welfare to withdraw his resignation. The Cunha Leal Cabinet will continue in office. Capt. Cunha Leal has come to an arrangement for the elections to be postponed until the end of the month.

## DAIL POSTPONES VOTE ON TREATY

Private Session Will Be Held Today to Receive Report of Committee Appointed to Find Way Out of Present Impasse

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Shortly after assembling this morning Dail Eireann adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, in order to give members an opportunity of consulting among themselves in view of the new situation. In responsible quarters it is recognized that during the last 24 hours the chance of the treaty being ratified has not improved. Eamon de Valera's alternative proposals, however, do not seem to have had any influence with the members who have already made their attitude clear.

J. J. Walsh, who supports the treaty, has declared that the treaty will be defeated by at least two votes. On canvassing members of the Dail yesterday, both sides were surprised at the number who had not yet finally decided if they would vote for or against the treaty or remain neutral like Dr. McCartan.

The fact that Mr. de Valera has not submitted the original document No. 2, which contains 23 clauses, but one containing only 17, indicates that he has changed his ground. While the old document contained an oath of allegiance to the present document he submitted has none. Otherwise there seems little to choose between Mr. de Valera's plan and the treaty.

Freeman's Journal claims that document No. 3 is largely the work of Brakine Childers, who won his spurs fighting against the South African Republic. Referring to Mr. de Valera, Freeman's Journal says: "It is the curse of Ireland at the moment that its unity should be broken by such a man acting under the advice of an Englishman, who has achieved fame in the British intelligence service."

The Irish Independent today points out that Mr. de Valera's proposal is merely a plan on paper and is not within the domain of practical politics.

Much indignation is expressed among newspaper representatives at the kidnapping of A. B. Kay, The Times correspondent in Dublin. He was seized by armed men in Upper Leeson Street yesterday afternoon and taken to an unknown destination. The matter will be discussed at the Dail today, and if Mr. Kay is not returned, journalists representing the press of the world will take action.

The debate in the Dail was continued until 4:30 this afternoon, when it was adjourned until tomorrow, when a private session will take place to receive a report of the committee which has been appointed to find a way out of the present impasse.

### HOMESTEAD BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Public Lands Committee yesterday favorably reported the House resolution extending for eight years the present law giving to former service men preferred rights in the entry of government or Indian lands thrown open to settlement.

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## FRANCE CAUTIOUS AS TO CONFERENCE

Considerable Reserve Shown Over Meeting at Cannes Which Opens Today—Mr. Lloyd George Regarded Uneasily

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Thursday)—Expectations are running very high, but the word of order is caution. It is with the greatest reserve that the Cannes conference, which opens tomorrow, is discussed in France, and everybody is anxious not to commit himself. The vast projects attributed to Mr. Lloyd George are not attacked openly, but are regarded uneasily. There is at the same time much misgiving and excited hopes.

It is declared this afternoon that, taking a leaf out of President Harding's book, the British Premier has the intention of opening the proceedings with an address that will be somewhat sensational in character, definitely posing the immense problems of Europe and rendering it difficult for anyone to oppose the ideas of reconstruction he will enunciate. He will place his cards on the table.

This statement, however, though emanating from a good source must not be taken as certain. It is merely intended to indicate the enormous interest that is aroused in the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George and the curious speculations concerning his intentions. On the other hand there are rumors that in view of the private conversations with Aristide Briand which have been taking place, Mr. Lloyd George may postpone his declaration and not join issue at once.

### Suppression of Submarines

There is the question of official recognition of the Soviets in order that Nicholas Lenine may send delegates on an equal footing to the economic congress that is proposed, the congress at which Germany will also be represented.

It is already clear that this congress practically depends upon the agreement of France. There seems to be little reason to doubt that France will fall in with the views of other nations, although, as already stated, she insists that whatever is done shall not put into question the reparations which she awaits from Germany or from an international loan principally based upon German assets.

As for a Franco-British alliance, Mr. Lloyd George is not expected to give it approbation. At any rate the price that would be asked from France would be high, including virtual revision of the Versailles Treaty and the reduction or even withdrawal of the troops of occupation. Suppression of submarines, to which France clung so persistently at Washington, would probably also be a condition of such an alliance.

Certain French newspapers indicate that American influences encourage Britain in this demand, and it is admitted that France has lost much sympathy since the departure of Mr. Briand. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor quotes the French press to this effect because the assertion has additional value as coming from the French, but he likewise confirms it from his own observations in American circles on the Continent.

### A Delicate Situation

Nevertheless it should be remarked that there has been much exaggeration and indeed false statements respecting the French and submarines, and French officials are suffering a sense of grievance in consequence of the publication of fabricated documents, alleged to have been drawn up between France and Japan, and an entirely inaccurate citation from writing of Admiral Castex.

Criticisms of France converging

from all sides are so unanimous and often so unfair that they would appear to be organized. Undoubtedly they have the effect of somewhat depressing the French, undermining the position of the government and putting pressure upon the country.

In these circumstances French newspapers recall in a tone of disillusionment that France's future depends upon the fulfillment of the treaty promises of reparations, and that France cannot afford to be generous in the sense demanded by England. The general impression may be summed up in the words of Louis Loucheur who is at Cannes: "We are walking on eggs."

Paul Doumer, Minister of Finance, who arrived this morning, attended a preliminary council of financial experts at which were present Sir Robert Horne, Mr. Theunis of Belgium, and Mr. Loucheur. Belgian priority and the August accord respecting the first 1,000,000,000 marks were discussed. The Belgians are disposed to receive part of their priority in kind, Germany furnishing material for the Belgian Congo. The British delegates are inclined to modify the August accord and not to place the capital value of the Sarre mines to the debit of France, thus permitting France to obtain 300,000,000 marks on account of occupational charges before the Belgian priority operates. Belgium, however, can scarcely accept such an arrangement.

## DUTY ON WHEAT IS ASKED BY SENATOR

Edwin F. Ladd Pleads for Farmers' Interests Before Committee Considering Tariff Schedules—Flax Protection Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American farmer must, by a reasonable tariff on agricultural products, be given the same protection for his "finished product" as the manufacturer is demanding for his goods. This, in the opinion of Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, is one of the essential steps towards the recovery of agriculture. In outlining to the Senate Finance Committee, yesterday, the necessity for changes in the tariff schedule in the direction of a higher duty on wheat and flaxseed, Senator Ladd declared that competition in several lines of foreign agricultural products was a menace to American interests and would continue to increase unless prevented to some extent by tariff regulation.

Senator Ladd stressed especially the growing competition of Canadian wheat growers, who this year have exported 40,000,000 bushels over the border. This, he declared, constitutes "dangerous competition," and is largely to blame for the fact that, according to the most recent estimates, there will be 500,000 fewer acres sown in American wheat this year than last.

"Farmers cannot continue to produce wheat at the prices they are now receiving," declared Senator Ladd. "If we continue at our present rate of production, in five years we will be producing only enough wheat to meet the domestic demand and in 10 years we will be importing considerable quantities to meet our needs."

Supporting his contention that the tariff provided on flour in the schedule as it now stands, 50 cents per 100 pounds, should be increased, Senator Ladd said there was no doubt that the present importation of Canadian wheat flour depressed considerably the price of wheat in the northwest. Whenever the wheat yield is a little below normal and the price tends to rise, the American milling interests immediately go to the Canadian market for their supply, and prices are kept down, a "discouraging proposition," for the American farmer, and one which, according to Senator Ladd, is preventable.

The North Dakota Senator also entered a plea in the interests of the flax growers. Flaxseed, from which linseed oil is made, should have a duty of \$40 instead of \$25 per bushel, he contended, with a duty of \$25 a gallon on linseed oil. The present emergency tariff rate is \$20 a bushel on seed and \$10 a gallon on oil has decreased the production of flax in this country one-half since 1914. It was asserted, by enormously increasing imports.

The gradual destruction of the flax industry by allowing flaxseed to go out of the country and oil to be imported is working great hardship to many people in the northwest, according to Senator Ladd. This condition will also affect other industries, he said, such as the paint and varnish industries, in which linseed oil is used. He also pointed out the advantage of encouraging the flax industry in this country in order to take over two or three million acres of surplus land now sown in wheat.

## NEW OFFER TO LEASE MUSCLE SHOALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A new proposal for the lease and operation of the government's nitrate and water-power projects at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, was received yesterday by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, from Frederick E. Engstrom of Wilmington, North Carolina, president of the Newport Shipbuilding Company of that city.

## SOVIET RELIEF SHIP BIDS CALLED HIGH

Herbert Hoover Assails Effort of American Interests to Profit in the Carriage of Supplies for the Russians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American shipping interests which have found it necessary to raise their rates for transporting Russian relief supplies to Baltic ports since passage of the Congressional appropriation, with its proviso that such supplies must be carried in American vessels, were sharply attacked by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday. Mr. Hoover intimated that if American interests continued their present course, which was evidently to increase tonnage rates by a considerable amount each week as the amount of supplies to be transported increased, the relief commission would retaliate by giving contracts for all supplies outside of those purchased by the Congressional appropriation to foreign shipping. At the present time, said Mr. Hoover, it would cost \$3 a ton less to give the contracts to foreign vessels.

### Rate Suddenly Increased

It became known yesterday that bids for shipment of relief supplies to Baltic ports for the present week which were received in New York on Wednesday ranged from \$8.50 to \$37.5 a ton, an increase of some \$2 a ton over the rates quoted the previous week. Foreign ships are offering to carry the supplies for \$5 a ton, but contracts for Congressional appropriation relief must go to American shipping, as provided in the Russian relief bill, and the relief committee has endeavored so far to give all its other contracts also to American interests.

The situation is a serious one, as Mr. Hoover sees it. It means one of two things, either American shipowners are using Russian relief work as an opportunity for excessive profits, or they are unable to get their costs of transportation service down to the foreign levels because of fundamental weakness in operation. In the last few weeks, their rates have risen steadily, but the \$2.50 rise in the latest bids has brought the matter to a head. It is, as Mr. Hoover declared, inexcusable to add \$3 arbitrarily to the cost of transporting charitable relief supplies; there must be some moral limitation on the premium the relief committee is called on to pay. If, on the other hand, it is necessary to charge \$8.50 a ton from New York to Baltic ports, while foreign vessels can perform the same service for \$5 a ton the future of the American merchant marine looks "decidedly gloomy." This is the opinion expressed by Mr. Hoover.

### Board Supplies Ships

As a means for circumventing the ambitions of independent American shippers, Secretary Hoover yesterday applied to the Shipping Board 30 vessels to be used in transporting relief supplies to Russia, at fair and reasonable rates. This request will be granted, he announced, and asserted his belief that the Shipping Board would do everything possible to facilitate the transportation of the much-needed supplies.

The American Relief Commission has for the last four months, he declared, been paying a premium for its desire to use American bottoms; the time has come when it must find some more economical method if the whole purpose of the relief work is not to be put aside.

## CHILE WILL NOT REPLY TO PERUVIAN NOTE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By the Associated Press)—A Cabinet council has decided that no answer will be sent to the latest Peruvian note in regard to the dispute over the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

The latest Peruvian note to Chile, received in Santiago January 1, renewed demand that the Tacna-Arica controversy be submitted to arbitration. It insisted that an arbitrator should decide whether the treaty of Ancon, signed in 1883, under which Chile took jurisdiction over the two provinces, had been violated and how such violations might be repaired.

Chile had previously declared a further exchange of views useless, stating that she had gone to the limit in seeking an agreement.

## ITALIAN SENATORS TO PAY BANK'S LOSSES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The court, which has been inquiring into the affairs of the Banca Italiana di Sconto, which after suspending payment last week was granted a partial moratorium, has made an order for the sequestration of the private fortunes of the administrators of the bank in order that losses may be made up. The order involves Senator Marconi, Senator Guglielmo Barletti, Senator Leonardi Gattolico and 21 others who are declared to be very wealthy.

## ROOT RESOLUTIONS RESTRICTING USE OF SUBMARINE AGAINST MERCHANT SHIPS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE

Powers Admit Practical Impossibility of Using Weapons Without Violating International Code of Morals, and Declare Agreement With the American Proposals in Order to Outlaw Craft as Commerce Destroyers

### SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The size of the appropriation for the army and navy will be the test of the faith of the Administration in the success of the Washington Conference and the test of the four-power pact."—Frederick J. Libby, secretary of the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments.

"I am glad that the United States has gone so far and has taken the lead, but I believe that she has a fine chance to go much further, and that the world will follow."—The Rev. Frederick Lynch, educational secretary of the Church Peace Union.

"I think the Conference has accomplished a great deal; it will be the test of the faith of the Administration in the success of the Washington Conference and the test of the four-power pact."—Frederick J. Libby, secretary of the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resolutions proposed by Elihu Root to govern the use of submarines in time of war having been recast in form while losing nothing in substance, were unanimously adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the committee on limitation of armament yesterday.

As they came back from the drafting committee the resolutions were four in number instead of three. The first one, a restatement of existing law, was divided into two parts, an arrangement which, it is stated, makes for clarity and definiteness. The second is merely presented in a different form, and the fourth resolution, which was originally the third, will be taken up today. That is the one rendering any violator of the rule adopted for the protection of commerce against submarine attack liable to punishment for piracy.

### Safety of Passengers

Not only was there indication on the part of all the delegates present of a disposition to emphasize agreement in disclaiming responsibility for the submarine as a weapon for making war on noncombatants and destroying commerce, as was done in the recent war, but Lord Lee and Mr. Albert Sarraut made a point of exchanging expressions of mutual regard and confidence, leading the way for the expression of satisfaction on the part of all the delegates.

The resolutions as adopted yesterday are as follows:

"One. 'The signatory powers, desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants at sea in time of war, declare that among those rules the following are to be deemed an established part of international law:

"1. A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized.

"2. A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

"3. A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

"4. Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure, and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

### All Nations Invited

"Two. 'The signatory powers invite all other civilized powers to express their assent to the foregoing statement of established law, so that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents.

"Three. 'The signatory powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the recent war of 1914-1918, the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they now accept that prohibition as henceforth binding as between themselves, and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto."

### Shantung Question Open

Chinese Offer Concession Regarding Payment for Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At a prolonged discussion between the Chinese and Japanese yesterday, agreement in regard to the terms of settling the Shantung dispute was again sought. At the close it was said that there was nothing definite to report. It was learned that the Chinese

had made a concession and a counter-proposal. The concession was said to consist of an agreement to turn over to the Japanese at once the assets of the Chinese bankers' consortium instead of making three payments with in nine months, the last to be made just prior to the turning over of the road to the Chinese, as the Chinese had formerly proposed. This would be an actual cash payment.

The counter-proposal was said to be to the effect that if the Japanese refused to accept this offer on the part of the Chinese, or made further difficulties, the Chinese would refuse to parley any longer and would ask that Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour be called in to undertake an equitable adjustment.

The impression persists that the Conference is on the eve of a settlement of this vexing problem, and that the delay is more or less a political one. The report that Tokyo and Peking have been bargaining lacks official confirmation, but there is undoubtedly uneasiness over that possibility which every one will be glad to have allayed by an agreement between the Japanese and Chinese delegates at the Conference. China has been pressing to get the best possible terms from Japan, and to maintain the position which she has held ever since the Paris Conference, that she was merely demanding the recognition of her rights, and Japan has been seeking on her side to make as good terms as possible so that it will not look to her people at home as though she has been forced into giving anything to China.

On the other hand, the Japanese delegates here have said that they consider it desirable to have the Chinese satisfied on this point but that the only thing they were concerned with was the protection of their legitimate interests and a guarantee of efficiency.

### China's Tariff Increased

Powers in Conference Agree Upon Plan—Withdrawal of Force Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—China obtained permission to increase her tariff slightly, but lost her appeal for tariff autonomy at the hands of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions yesterday. In presenting the report of the subcommittee on the Chinese customs tariff, Mr. Underwood, the chairman, made a statement in part as follows:

"The importance of this agreement in reference to trade conditions in China, which to a large extent are controlled by the duties levied at the customs house, I think goes much further than the mere question of the money involved. I think one of the principal causes of irritation and difference between the nations of the world arises from their trade conditions, and when one nation feels that it is not standing on an equality with another nation, it is likely to bring about conditions of unrest that may lead in the end to war; and the great purpose of this convention has been to eliminate the causes of war. Therefore, I think that we can congratulate ourselves at this time that we have reached an understanding to wipe out the discriminations on the border of China in reference to customs duties, and that will make all the countries of the world feel that they will hereafter have an open door that means equal opportunity of trade."

Mr. Underwood's Statement

Mr. Underwood reviewed the revisions of the tariff, the last one, in 1918, instead of producing revenue representing 5 per cent effective, actually produces only about 3½ per cent.

The stages of applying the terms of the agreement are as follows, Mr. Underwood explains:

"First—A committee of revision will meet forthwith at Shanghai to revise the present tariff to a basis of 5 per cent effective. This revision will become effective two months after publication, without awaiting ratification. It will provide an additional revenue amounting to about \$17,000,000 silver.

"Second—Immediate steps will be taken for a special conference representing China and the powers charged with the duty of preparing the way for the speedy abolition of the likin and the bringing into effect of the surtaxes provided for in the treaties between China and Great Britain of 1902, and China and the United States and Japan of 1903. The special conference will likewise put into effect a surtax of 2½ per cent ad valorem, which will secure additional revenue amounting to approximately \$27,000,000 silver, and a special surtax on luxuries, not exceeding 5 per cent ad valorem, which will provide a still further revenue amounting to \$2,167,000 silver.

"The additional revenue from cus-



doms duties provided in the present agreement falls into four categories, as follows:

- "1. Increase to 5 per cent effective \$17,000,000, silver.
- "2. Surtax of 2 1/2 per cent, \$27,000,000, silver.
- "3. Surtax not exceeding 5 per cent on luxuries, \$2,167,000, silver.
- "4. Total additional revenue, \$46,167,000, silver.

"With the completion of the work of the special conference carrying into effect the abolition of the tariff and application of the surtaxes provided in the treaties with Great Britain, Japan and the United States, the additional revenue provided should amount to \$156,000,000, silver. The present tariff produced at the rate of \$64,000,000, silver, for 1920. If to this is added the additional revenue provided in the agreement, the total yield from customs duties will amount to \$119,167,000, silver. Aside from these measures there are important provisions in the agreement relating to the future revisions of the tariff with a view to maintaining it on a correct basis of valuation, so that it may produce revenue at the effective rates to which China is entitled. Following the immediate revision, there will be a second revision in four years, and subsequent revisions every seven years.

"There is a provision in the present agreement for effective equality of treatment and of opportunity. This provision carries with it an important recognition of the principle of uniformity in the rates of customs duties levied on all frontiers, which means the abolition of discriminatory practices in relation to goods imported by land.

"I feel that for the first time measures have been taken which effectually remove the highly unjust and controversial preferences with which the foreign trade of China has heretofore been encumbered."

#### Text of Agreement

##### The agreement follows:

"I. That immediate steps be taken through a special conference representing China and the powers which accept this agreement to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of the tariff and the fulfillment of the other conditions laid down in Article VIII of the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty of September 5, 1902, and the corresponding articles of the United States and Japanese treaties, with a view of levying the surtaxes as provided in those articles.

"II. That the present tariff on importation shall be forthwith revised and raised to a basis of 5 per cent effective.

"That this revision shall be carried out forthwith by a revision committee at Shanghai on the general lines of the last revision. The revision shall proceed as rapidly as possible, with a view to its completion within four months from the conclusion of the present Conference, and the revised tariff shall become effective two months after publication, without awaiting ratification.

"III. That the interim provisions to be applied until the articles referred to in Paragraph I come into operation be considered by the aforesaid special conference, which shall authorize the levying of a surtax on dutiable imports from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions, as they may determine. The surtax shall be at a uniform rate of 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem, except in the case of certain articles of luxury which in the opinion of the Conference can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade and upon which the total surtax shall not exceed 5 per cent.

#### Future Readjustments

"IV. (1) That there shall be a further revision of the tariff to take effect at the expiration of four years following the completion of the immediate revision herein authorized, in order to insure that the rates shall correspond to the ad valorem rates fixed.

"(2) That following this revision there shall be periodical revisions of the tariff every seven years for the same purpose.

"(3) That in order to prevent delay, such periodical revisions shall be effected in accordance with rules to be settled by the special conference provided in Paragraph I.

"(4) That in all matters relating to customs duties there shall be effective equality of treatment and of opportunity for all nations parties to this agreement.

"VI. That the principle of uniformity in the rates of customs duties levied on all the frontiers, land and maritime, of China, be recognized, and that it be referred to the special conference mentioned in Paragraph I to make arrangements to give practical effect to this principle, with power to authorize any adjustments which may appear equitable in cases in which the customs privilege to be abolished was granted in return for some local economic favor.

"In the meantime any increase in the rates of customs duties or surtax imposed in pursuance of the present agreement shall be levied at a uniform rate ad valorem on all frontiers, land and maritime.

"VII. That the charge for transit passes shall be at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem, except when the arrangements contemplated in Paragraph I are in force.

"VIII. That the treaty powers not here represented shall be invited to accept the present agreement.

"IX. That this agreement shall override all provisions of treaties between China and the powers which accept it which are inconsistent with its terms."

#### China Supplements Agreement

The delegate for China submitted the following communication which, it was unanimously agreed, should form a part of the foregoing agreement as an appendix thereto:

"The Chinese delegation has the honor to inform the Committee on the Far East questions of the Conference

on Limitation of Armament that the Chinese Government have no intention to effect any change which may disturb the present administration of the Chinese maritime customs."

The Chinese delegate not voting, the following resolution was adopted January 5, 1922, to be annexed to the report of the subcommittee on Chinese revenue and tariff:

"The members of the subcommittee, in studying the question of increasing the customs tariff rates to meet the urgent needs of the Chinese Government, have been deeply impressed with the severe drain on China's public revenue through the maintenance of excessive military forces in various parts of the country. Most of these forces are controlled by the military chiefs of the provinces, and their continued maintenance appears to be mainly responsible for China's present unsettled political conditions. It is felt that large and prompt reduction of these forces will not only advance the cause of China's political unity and economic development, but hasten her financial rehabilitation. Therefore, without any intention to interfere in the internal problems of China, but animated by the sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government, alike in her own interest and in the interest of peace and harmony, whose aim is to reduce through the limitation of armament 'the enormous disbursements' which 'manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity,' the subcommittee venture to suggest for the consideration of the committee the advisability of laying before the Conference for its adoption a resolution expressing the earnest hope of the Conference and embodying a friendly recommendation to China that immediate and effective steps be taken by the Chinese Government to reduce the aforesaid military forces and expenditures."

#### Mr. Koo's Statement

Mr. Koo stated the Chinese position in part as follows:

"The Chinese delegation cannot but wish that a different view had prevailed. Tariff autonomy is a sovereign right enjoyed by all independent states. Its free exercise is essential to the well-being of the state. The existing treaty provisions, by which the levy of customs duties, transit dues and other imposts is regulated, constitute not only a restriction on China's freedom of action, but an infringement of her sovereignty. Restoration to her of tariff autonomy would only be recognition of a right which is hers and which she relinquished against her will. The maintenance of the present tariff regime means, moreover, a continued loss of revenue to China and is an impediment to economical development.

"In view of inherent difficulty and injustice of the present regime and of the wholesome and desirable effect which restoration of tariff autonomy is sure to have upon the trade and economic development of China, as well as upon the evolution of her fiscal system, the Chinese delegation feel in duty bound to declare that though this committee does not see its way to consider China's claim for the restoration of her tariff autonomy, it is not their desire, in assenting to the agreement now before you, to relinquish their claim; on the contrary it is their intention to bring the question up again for consideration on all appropriate occasions in the future."

In regard to the resolution embodied in the report, Mr. Koo said: "The hope for effective reduction of the military forces and expenditure in China as expressed in the resolution proposed by the subcommittee completely coincides with the desire and determination of the government and people of China. Knowing the profound sentiment of sympathy and disinterested friendship which the United States always entertains toward my country, and to which the chairman of the subcommittee, who originally proposed the suggestion in that body, has so frequently given expression in the deliberations of this body, and as we are assured that the suggestion is animated by the best of intentions and without any desire to interfere in the internal problems of China, I do not hesitate to say that the Chinese delegation has no objection to the chairman's suggestion."

#### Final Draft of Plan

The resolutions revised by the drafting committee were unanimously adopted, China not voting, as follows: "Whereas, The powers have from time to time stationed armed forces, including police and railway guards, in China to protect the lives and property of foreigners lawfully in China; and

"Whereas, It appears that certain of these armed forces are maintained in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement; and

"Whereas, The powers have declared their intention to withdraw their armed forces now on duty in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement, whenever China shall assure the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in China; and

"Whereas, China has declared her intention and capacity to assure the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in China;

"Now, to the end that there may be clear understanding of the conditions upon which in each case the practical execution of those intentions must depend; it is

"Resolved, That the diplomatic representatives in Peking of the powers now in conference at Washington, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal will be instructed by their respective governments, whenever China shall so request, to associate themselves with their representatives of the Chinese Government to conduct

collectively a full and impartial inquiry into the issues raised by the foregoing declarations of intention made by the powers and by China, and shall thereafter prepare a full and comprehensive report setting out without reservation their findings of fact and their opinion with regard to the matter hereby referred for inquiry, and shall furnish a copy of their report to each of the nine governments concerned, which shall severally make public the report with such comment as each may deem appropriate. The representatives of any of the powers may make or join in minority reports stating their differences, if any, from the majority report."

#### Naval Treaty Delayed

Proposals for Main Provisions Still to Be Decided Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The naval treaty which is to result from the Conference on Limitation of Armament is still in the making. Tentative proposals that have been put forward have yet to be discussed and decided upon. This was the statement made by the spokesman for the American delegation yesterday.

An indication had been given that there was to be a provision in the treaty to take care of the situation that might arise if two of the signatory powers should face a war with each other, or if one should have to fight a power not a signatory. That provision is said by other delegates to be still undecided upon, and while it might be desirable to have some such provision, it has not yet been settled.

There are two sets of technical experts at work now, it was explained. The lawyers and the naval men. Neither set has finished its examination of the points at issue which are to be acted upon by the committee and embodied in the final treaty. It is admittedly necessary that some plan shall be made to provide for action in case of changed conditions, either politically or technically. For instance, if there were political revolutions or developments which would make a treaty inapplicable to the state of one country, or all of them, it would be necessary for the powers concerned to take action either to revise the treaty, or to make some discovery or invention should utterly change means of warfare, adaptations or changes would have to be considered.

#### Differences Indicated

It is obvious that some of the powers participating in the Conference are concerned that there shall be a provision taking care of the situation which would develop if one or more of the powers become involved in war, while others regard that phase of less importance, or even undesirable, or at any rate that there should be no haste about it until the whole meaning of such a provision is explored.

The same delegate who was the authority for the statement made on Wednesday, said last night that the naval treaty will not contain a proposal of an alliance, that it will in fact categorically set forth the agreements reached and put in the form of a pact not imply that any of the powers to it are under any obligation whatever to come to the aid of any of the others in case of an emergency.

The statement was made in order to dispose of allegations and suspicions that the treaty might mean a defensive and offensive alliance as between the five powers. Provisions specifically stating the contrary to be the fact are to be placed in the document.

Further light was shed on the provision taking care of the situation that would result in case any one of the signatory powers should find itself drawn into war with a non-signatory power during the time that the ratio is in force, which it had been previously stated by this authority would appear in the treaty.

#### Individual Action Assured

It is to be stipulated that in such a case any of the powers must retain complete freedom and must have the right to take whatever measures are necessary to safeguard national interests, he asserted. This is a right which all the powers to the agreement must retain as an inherent part of national sovereignty.

The conditions under which one of the signatories can depart from the ratio agreement are to be clearly set forth in the treaty. The right to discard the limitation he declared to be admitted, and machinery must be established whereby the other signatory powers shall take note of the action. He indicated that in a contingency of this kind, where one of the parties finds itself at war with another outside, provision is to be made for conferences to consider the resumption of ratio agreement when hostilities cease.

The right retained by each of the powers does not, of course, apply to the submarine resolutions, as the rules of war are binding at all times. In case of two of the signatory powers finding themselves at war with each other, the agreement would automatically cease to hold, for the reason that practically all treaties, and certainly treaties of this character, would go into the discard with the declaration of war, he explained.

It was explained by the spokesman for the American delegation yesterday that merchant vessels, as used in the Root resolutions, had the meaning that that term always has in international law, the same rights and obligations, and that these would be defined in the final treaty.

#### Justice for China Asked

War Might Follow Present Policy, Student of Far East Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Until the world sees that full justice is done to China the war cloud in the Pacific

cannot be dissipated. The trouble centers about Shantung and the 21 demands. Unless these questions, firebrands in themselves, are settled by the present Conference in Washington that Conference to a serious extent will have failed to accomplish its chief purpose.

With the emphasis of reiteration, these declarations were made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Andrew B. Humphrey, who for many years has been a close student of Far Eastern questions and affairs.

#### Unpaid Debt to China

Mr. Humphrey made it clear that limitation of capital ships and restriction of submarines were steps to be commended by every lover of world peace, but he added that these steps dealt only with effects. However, much the Conference might limit and control war weapons, however much the four-power treaty might decrease or eliminate war causes among the Pacific islands, the world's long overdue debt of justice to China would remain unpaid so long as Shantung and the demands were not adjusted righteously. With these problems still unsolved, the possibility of a Far Eastern war grew daily more imminent.

"If the American people," said Mr. Humphrey, "wish to prove their friendship for the Chinese and their own desire for world peace let them speak in no uncertain terms to the Washington Conference, and let their demand for justice to China be heard around the world. If they delay, it may soon be too late to hold this Conference to its original ideal, and the delegates may go home with the smoldering controversies of Shantung and the demands ready at any moment to flare into flame. Now is the time for us to speak and to speak with force."

#### Slight Tariff Increase

"The high ideal of the Conference originally was to prevent war. The direct causes of a Pacific war that would probably become world wide in scope are Asiatic, not European. Those causes are inherent in the world's exploitation of China. Yet what has the Conference done about them?"

"What the Conference has done chiefly is to raise China's tariff a little. I see that Senator Underwood seems satisfied with his subcommittee's action in conceding China a 5 instead of a 3 1/2 per cent tariff. It is said that a commission may later decide to a 7 and perhaps even to a 12 1/2 per cent tariff. Even so, why should not China have control over her own tariff? What other nation would submit to the ignominy of having its own tariff fixed by other nations?"

"I see also that Senator Underwood says they are putting China on her feet rapidly and they will see whether she is able to walk. Has not China been on her feet for thousands of years?"

"But unless justice is done in China's case it is clear that she may cease to walk peacefully, as she has always walked in the past. China's course has been impeded and entangled by the intrigues and greed of other nations. England and France have now offered to give up part of their holdings in China if Japan will make similar sacrifices, but Japan has not so agreed. What she has gained unlawfully. And these gains and the insistence of the Japanese upon holding them have accelerated the awakening of the Chinese. Thousands of Chinese students are beginning to see what Japan saw 30 years ago, that one road to success was the road of force."

#### Goaded to Use Force

"Unfortunately, circumstances are driving the peace-loving Chinese people toward the thought of using force. They have always walked in peaceful ways. They wish always to go to walk, and they ought to; but we should not deceive ourselves into believing that the awakening Chinese can be expected to submit to injustice passively for an indefinite time."

"China has been exploited simply because of her love for peace. Now she is being forced either to become divided or absorbed like Africa or to use modern means of so-called civilization to save herself as a nation."

"It is astounding and pitiful to see the warlike mentality that has developed among the Chinese within the last 10 years. The Boxer rebellion was the first great illustration of this, and now, whenever there is occasion to voice the real sentiments of the Chinese, tens of thousands of them on short notice march in protest against other nations. England and France against their nation. This is true in Peking, Shanghai and Canton; it is true also in American cities. One has only to associate with these students in one or two of these protests to realize what Napoleon meant when he said that the 'sleeping giant is awakening and assuming a warlike attitude.'"

#### Vital Spot Untouched

"But the Conference goes on without removing the chief cause for such uprisings of popular sentiment. The questions of extraterritoriality and sovereignty remain untouched. There is a tendency to think that all is well, because of the four-power treaty, and that such vitally important problems as Shantung and the demands can be put over a while. But the world wants peace now. The world wants the potentialities of peace now. And we know that these cannot be realized unless the question of justice to China is settled, and settled righteously."

"It is, of course, a sign of progress that we are scrapping capital ships, but we should not forget that what brought this about was not so much the moral issue of peace as it was the bankruptcy that stared some nations in the face. We can only have world peace, as Baron Kanda pointed out the other day, when the world attains a sense of mental disarmament toward war."

"And so, although the four-power

agreement, by scrapping the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, contributed toward peace in the Far East by freeing China, in opposing aggression by Japan, from any suspicion of antagonizing Great Britain, the Conference has not yet touched the vital spot, the real source of trouble in the Far East.

"Shall the Conference adjourn without removing this source of war? This is largely for the people of the United States to determine."

#### Business Reasons for Peace

Prince Tokugawa Tells Economic Gains of Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"We came to Washington for a lofty purpose, we delegates from Japan, and we strove for a general success, and I am gratified to say that we have achieved success," Prince Ivesato Tokugawa of the Japanese delegation told the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, yesterday.

"We want no more war. We have given tangible proof of this fact by our acts at Washington. We have made, with you and other nations, a great peace."

"These governments have done all they could do or felt justified in doing in the face of conditions that still exist in parts of the world that particularly affect them. The spirits of the peoples are behind their representatives. It is now for you to proceed with the development of intercourse along the lines of commerce; which, if wisely and generously conducted, cannot fail to profit you and at the same time benefit a great part of mankind. The commerce in which you participate will further assure the peace which I have had the deep and sincere satisfaction of helping to consummate."

#### Countries Interrelated

"You know what trade and commerce mean to the world. Remove security for this traffic in one nation only, and what happens? The consequences often reach far into other countries. Sow distrust and threaten peace between two powers and most of the civilized world is affected to the extent that there is less of the means of ordinary living for ordinary men. That is why it is not only of importance to men like you but also matter of duty on your part to lend your aid by thought, word and deed, to the success of the Conference."

"Japan sent her delegates not only in her own interests, which are important enough, but also in the interest of the peace of the world. Fortunately the two go hand in hand; what is good for peace, and for the rest of humanity, is good for Japan, and all Japan knows that fact."

"The greater naval powers have practically agreed to reduce naval armaments and to enter upon a long naval holiday, and then, after 10 years, to maintain a reduced ratio of construction, which will leave none of them a menace to the security of the others. But this is only the major agreement. The most ardent of us may regret that we have not achieved more, but what has been done has been far more than any of us believed possible. We are now proceeding with the drafting of the five-power treaty, which promises to be the greatest pledge of peace that has ever been concluded. Not only do the hearts and the wills of the people, but the vital interests of the greater powers, stand behind this treaty."

#### Pacific Distrust Removed

"Especially are the achievements at Washington important to the United States and Japan, for between us recently there has been some distrust and suspicion which has been entirely justified. A campaign of hostility against Japan had its effect among you and for our part there was fear of possibly, but not probably, serious consequences. We came with the purpose of talking freely and frankly with you in a serious effort to clear away such misunderstandings as existed, and I rejoice to say that we have largely realized the fulfillment of our hopes. This alone is a wonderful achievement."

"A general understanding will mean to you and to us, and also to the other countries bordering on the Pacific, not only a great reduction in taxation, or turning of moneys so derived into profitable productive uses, but also a vast increase in confidence and security for investments, for the increase of trade and commerce and for cooperation in many ways, which is the new spirit of the new age upon which we are launching new ships of peace."

"On the whole I believe trade and commerce have been the prime means of spreading civilization and promoting peace; but trade rivalry has also, it cannot be disputed, brought on wars which have destroyed much, if not all, of the benefits that the traffic and intercourse of men have achieved. The last war has taught the world this lesson in unmistakable terms. You Americans have learned it as well as the nations of Europe, and we have learned it in Japan. We want no more war."

#### PARAGUAY MAY CUT ARMY TO 1000 MEN

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—(By The Associated Press)—Paraguay proposes to disarm. Dispatches from Asuncion, that nation's capital, yesterday said that Eusebio Ayala, the newly chosen president, had summoned the chiefs of the respective military zones to meet to consider the government's proposal to reduce the army to 1000 men in the interest of economy.

Paraguay is a nation of 1,000,000 inhabitants which in 1871 stood off the combined armies of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

## ARMS LIMITATION IS GREATEST ISSUE

Senator Frank B. Willis Tells Bankers That Success of Conference Transcends All Other Interests of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speaking on the vital interests that confront the United States, in an address at the nineteenth annual dinner of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, Senator Frank B. Willis, United States Senator from Ohio, left no doubt that the most vital of these is that the Washington Conference succeed to the end that the burdens of taxation may be lifted. An enormous and determined propaganda is afoot to overturn the infinite possibilities that the Conference possesses, the Senator declared.

"The arguments that are being used to wreck this great ideal are," Senator Willis asserted: "First, a navy equal to that of any power that may threaten us, whether it be a single nation or from an alliance of all the nations of the world; second, an adequate air fleet and a sufficient submarine fleet that may fully protect our coasts, even if that great navy should be beaten; third, a vast system of military training in our public schools, which will strengthen the boys physically so as to enable them, with very slight additional preparation, to become a defensive guard if this country should be invaded."

"This is precisely the program which the citizens will be called upon to further if this conference fails—if these militarists are successful. The naval bill for the United States now amounts to about a half billion of dollars a year. What will it total if we are to speed on this vast and mad race of destruction until we have a navy superior to any possible combination that can be marshaled against us?"

"Governments cannot create money out of the air. By the time that such a naval possibility can be achieved, one of two things will happen—either the people, worn down by taxation to provide their costly weapons of defense, will be too weak to use them, or what is vastly more probable, they will rise in a determined revolt against a government that has turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of common sense."

Turning to a denunciation of the submarine, which finds its place in the program of militarists, Senator Willis declared it to be "the most deadly weapon that the mind of man has ever invented." He asserted that the undersea boats cannot be regulated in war but must be abolished. Military training, he continued, would turn every schoolhouse into an arsenal, every playground into an armed camp, smother peace in the thoughts of youth and impose upon free America the very thing against which it fought in the world war.

"This new treaty now pending before Congress is not an entangling alliance," the speaker declared. "It does not destroy the sovereignty of America. It leaves each nation subject only to the judgment of civilized mankind; no armies or navies lurk anywhere in its clauses; it binds us in the fetters of no alliance; it nowhere infringes upon the independence of this country—it binds instead the other powers of the world to recognize the principles which this, our country, has followed all through its history."

"The world is war weary. It cries aloud for help. The Conference on Limitation of Armament is the American answer to the world's cry. Though blind prejudices and vicious propaganda may tear at it and rend it, this Conference will succeed in its object—better understanding among the nations and a substitution of reason for primitive force."

A resolution was adopted by the meeting expressing opposition to the Senate bill which provides that the next member to be appointed to the Federal Reserve Board shall be a farmer. The measure was described as unfair and involving undemocratic promotion of class legislation. It was voted to forward a copy to President Harding with the request that he read it to the Senate as expressing the sentiment of Massachusetts bankers.

#### BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE ENDED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Local union boilermakers on strike since 1915 will be permitted to return to work in the plants of three large boiler manufacturers.

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facturers who have been running open shops for the past six years, according to an announcement yesterday, which said union officials had called off the strike of six years' duration. The strike developed when the boiler-makers union applied for an increase in wages. No statement as to the future policy of the manufacturers was available yesterday.

## COAL MINERS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT FOR AID

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—West Virginia coal miners, who say their families are starving, have appealed directly to President Harding for government aid. Letters the miners have sent to the President contradict the statement issued by Governor Morgan of West Virginia that there is no starvation among the miners' families. The letter to the President from the local union of the United Mine Workers at Marfork, West Virginia, says:

"At the meeting of our local union located at Marfork, West Virginia, the miners instructed us to appeal to you for financial aid to support their wives and babies. The men have worked about three months this year. Why the mines are not running we are unable to say."

"The majority, or practically all of these men, who number about 200, are in a destitute condition, some not even having a meal ahead nor the means of obtaining such. The only hope we have to ward off intense suffering is by appealing to our national government for aid through you."

## VOCATIONAL EXPERTS HOLD CONVENTION

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—(By The Associated Press)—Conferences at which agricultural, industrial, trade and home-making education were discussed marked the opening of the fifteenth annual convention of the National Society for Vocational Education here yesterday.

State directors for vocational education from more than 30 states were present as were representatives of the Federal Board of Vocational Education and Manufacture and women who have made a life study of vocational training in various phases. The meeting will continue three days.

Sharp criticism of what was described as "the playing of politics" in the federal handling of vocational education was voiced at a meeting of the National Association of State Directors of Vocational Education Wednesday. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the subject.

## TEXANS ORGANIZE NONPARTISAN PARTY

WACO, Texas—A new party, to be known as the "Nonpartisan Political Conference," was organized at a meeting here on Tuesday, it is announced by backers of the movement. Affiliating with the party, according to its officers, are the Farm Labor Union, Nonpartisan League, the Big Four railroad brotherhoods, and the State Federation of Labor.

Doctrines of the new organization include government ownership of public utilities, the referendum and recall and changes in methods of taxation. Plans call for the placing of a list of candidates on the Texas Democratic primary ticket.

## CANAL EMPLOYEES LAID OFF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A total of 6454 civilian employees have been dismissed from federal service in the Panama Canal Zone since March 2 of last year, Secretary Weeks announces. Their services were dispensed with, he said, without affecting the operations of the waterway, although traffic remained unusually heavy. Of the total number dismissed 5161 were on the silver roll and 1293 on the gold roll.

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## BRITISH ELECTION DATE UNDECIDED

Chief Unionist Whip Is Against  
Appeal Being Made to Country  
Until the House of Lords  
Reform Bill Has Been Passed

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—

Discussion of the prospects of a general election in Great Britain still continues, and as it proceeds it becomes more and more evident that nothing is as yet decided as to the date, that much of what is said about it is in the nature of a ballon d'essai and that there is serious disagreement in the Coalition on the matter.

The Independent Liberals, who are in possession of the Liberal Party machine and who prefer the leadership of H. H. Asquith to that of Mr. Lloyd George, are counting on reaping advantages from the fact that, like the donkey in the pantomime, the Coalition animal is made up of two parties. Consequently both minority parties in the House of Commons, the Wee Free Liberals and Labor, expect the front and rear halves of the animal to kick different ways and spoil the show.

The Independent Liberal Party, like others, is busy with tentative preparation for a contest, in case when he comes back from Cannes Mr. Lloyd George suddenly decides to advise the King to dissolve Parliament.

It has appointed Lord Gladstone to take charge of arrangements for the election campaign, and great satisfaction is expressed that the former chief whip of the party should have been secured. Lord Gladstone was chief whip from 1899 to 1906, and in the latter year the Liberals secured a great electoral triumph under his management.

### Liberal Rallies

The first incident of the coming campaign from the Independent Liberal viewpoint will be a demonstration of the party at Central Hall, Westminster, on January 23, following upon the rally of the Coalition Liberals in the same hall two days earlier. Mr. Asquith's speech at the demonstration is expected to be in the nature of a reply to that of the Prime Minister on the previous Saturday. Should the Premier's speech turn out to be an election manifesto, and be followed soon afterward by a dissolution of Parliament, the Independent Liberals may approach the Labor Party with a view to marking out a war area and avoiding wasting their forces against one another in constituencies. Three-cornered contests have let in Coalition candidates more than once, and the lesson of by-elections has not been lost on the minority parties.

C. A. McCurdy, the Coalition Liberal whip, has returned to London following an uncompromising declaration against an early general election by Sir George Younger, chief whip of the Unionist wing of the Coalition. Sir George holds the view, which is also credited to Austen Chamberlain, that a general election should not be held until reform of the House of Lords, involving restoration of its veto on the House of Commons legislation, has been carried out.

Downing Street is inclined to admit the validity of this argument, but considers the pressure of unemployment a still greater one, knowing full well that in the provincial constituencies of the north of England the price of bread and other foods counts more than constitutional questions or matters of foreign policy to the man in the street.

For this reason reports of confidential talks at the Manchester Reform Club between Coalition and Wee Free Liberals, in which free trade figure largely, cannot be lightly dismissed. Anything may happen to precipitate or postpone the election apparently, according to trade prospects at the time when Mr. Lloyd George returns. At present informal talks among Cabinet ministers have only resulted in showing lack of unanimity as to desirability of an election in February.

It is anticipated that the Prime Minister will tackle the question immediately the Cannes conference is over. Even when the question of date is settled between the Unionists and Liberals in the Coalition, there is still a thorny problem in the appropriate division of seats between the two wings, for as separate wings Mr. Lloyd George is determined they shall enter the fight in spite of Independent Liberal promises that the Coalition Liberals will gradually be merged into the Conservatives.

## RAIL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER NEW RULES

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Committee of 100 of the Federated Shop Crafts will meet in Chicago on January 9, to consider railroad shop rules recently laid down by the United States Railroad Labor Board. On their deliberations will depend whether the shop crafts unions will call a strike in protest over the rules and the 12 per cent wage reduction of last July.

A strike vote taken immediately after the wage reduction authorized the general council, composed of the international presidents of the unions and B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, to call a strike. The call was deferred, however, until the rules controversy, up before the Labor Board, was acted upon. Union leaders declared that a more efficient fight could be made on the double rule and wage question than on the wage cut alone.

The committee will probably re-

quire at least a month to complete its work, according to Mr. Jewell.

It is said the shop rules have met with considerable disapproval by the unions and the committee's recommendations are expected to result in another strike vote early in the spring.

## NEWBERRY GROUPS LINE UP FOR VOTE

Opposing Senators Summoned to  
Capital—Accused Member  
May Make Statement on Floor  
—Sponsors Are Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the eve of the final battle on the Ford-Newberry election contest, involving the right of Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, to his seat in the United States Senate, the alignment was so close that S. O. S. messages were sent to all absent senators to return to Washington immediately.

According to opponents of the Michigan Senator, the character of the defense which Mr. Newberry intends to make on the floor of the Senate, probably on Monday, will determine the action of the small group of Republicans who hold the power to swing the vote one way or the other.

Mr. Newberry returned to Washington yesterday. He denied himself to visitors, except a few of his personal friends who are leading the fight in his behalf. It was reported he was engaged in preparing a statement he will make during the final consideration of his case after debate has been limited.

### Cross-Examination Blocked

In a preliminary struggle during the day, the supporters of Mr. Newberry successfully blocked an attempt by his opponents to have him subject himself to cross-examination in the Senate when he makes his statement.

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, made a motion that the limitation imposed on debate by unanimous consent agreement be amended so that it would not apply to Senator Newberry himself. A Republican, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, made a similar motion. To both these motions, Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, objected.

Refusal of Senator Spencer, who was chairman of the special committee which investigated the charges growing out of the Michigan campaign, aroused the ire of Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio.

"Some of us on the Republican side," said Mr. Willis, "are deeply concerned to know whether the action of the Senator from Missouri was merely a ploy to permit him to stand here and read a speech and not respond to inquiries his colleagues may wish to make of him." Mr. Spencer made no reply. As Senator Willis holds one of the "doubtful" votes his attitude is significant.

### Colleague Gives Support

In starting the debate, Senator Harrison pointed out that after the first two days of unlimited debate, starting at 1 p. m. today, debate was to be restricted to one hour for each senator on the resolution to seat Mr. Newberry, and to one hour for each amendment or substitute resolution proposed. As it is understood that Mr. Newberry would make a statement, the Mississippi asserted that senators ought to be given ample opportunity to question him. The Michigan Senator, he explained, could refuse to answer any questions if he so desired.

Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, will speak tomorrow, throwing his support to his colleague. Some senators are waiting to hear Mr. Townsend's arguments before taking sides. The final vote will be so close, according to the present situation, that it will hinge entirely on the way the few doubtful senators cast their ballots, and on the senators who may break their "pairs." Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, who is at home, was urged to return in time to vote. So also were a number of other absentees. Should the Newberry forces show signs of breaking at the last moment, Senator Spencer will move to recommit the resolution and thus stave off a vote on a straight issue. Hearings then would be reopened and Mr. Newberry would be summoned before the committee.

Two resolutions are pending before the Senate. One presented by the Republican members of the special committee declares that Mr. Newberry is "duly qualified for a seat in the Senate." The second, based on the Democratic minority report, declares that Mr. Newberry is not entitled to his seat.

## FARMERS ALLEGE RATE DISCRIMINATION

AUGUSTA, Maine—Alleged discrimination against Maine interests through a 10 per cent reduction in freight rates on farm products in all parts of the country except this State was protested by representatives of agricultural and industrial interests before the Public Utilities Commission. Representatives of the Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook railroads objected to the reduction at the present time, explaining, the reasons, while Frank P. Washburn, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and others favored it.

Commissioner Washburn said the reduction made in other parts of the country places in an unfair position the Maine farmers, whose hay, potatoes and apples are sold in direct competition with the west. This reduction in the west, he explained, will put western products at a greater distance and to the market cheaper than Maine goods can be sent a shorter haul.

## NEW ENFORCEMENT MEASURE PLANNED

State Anti-Saloon League Says  
Bill to Go to the Legislature  
Will Be in a Form to Meet  
Every Constitutional Objection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reintroduction in the Massachusetts Legislature of a state prohibition enforcement code "in a form to meet every constitutional objection," is promised by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, following the handing down of an opinion of the State Supreme Court to the effect that features of the bill, referred to it by the Senate just before prorogation last May, were unconstitutional.

In the opinion read in the Senate, the Supreme Court holds that the Massachusetts Legislature, in framing a state prohibition enforcement code, cannot delegate any of its powers to the Federal Congress or pass any measure which might be dependent upon any future action of Congress. One of the sections of the bill provided that "the phrase 'intoxicating liquor' for the purpose of this chapter shall have the meaning hereafter defined by the Congress of the United States from time to time for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

"The State Prohibition Enforcement Act," says the statement issued by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, "considered at the last session of the Legislature contains certain provisions as drafted in accordance with the present acts of New York, Connecticut, Maine and other states, to make it strictly conform with the federal law, as it might be in effect at any time."

"The question of the constitutionality of these provisions was not raised either by the Committee on Legal Affairs, by which it was considered and reported, nor by the House of Representatives, which passed it, but for the first time when the bill reached the Senate well toward the end of the session last May."

"When the constitutionality of these provisions was then doubted, the bill was sent to the attorney-general, who reported that, in his opinion, a portion of these provisions were unconstitutional as an attempt to delegate legislative powers. His opinion was received in almost the closing hours of the session, and it seemed most unwise to the supporters of the bill in the Senate, as well as to its proponents, to attempt to make hasty and, perhaps, imperfect amendments. Therefore, with the approval of all the friends of the bill, the opinion of the Massachusetts Supreme Court was sought, as none of the advocates of the bill desired the enactment of unconstitutional legislation."

"The opinion of the Supreme Court just read upon the reconvening of the Legislature holds that a few of the provisions referred to did go beyond the power of the Legislature to delegate its authority."

"The petitioners will, therefore, re-introduce the bill in a form to meet every constitutional objection, and yet at the same time to carry out effectively the urgent and immediate need, expressed by the Governor in his message, of legislation bringing Massachusetts law in step with the Federal Prohibition Enforcement law. 'The proponents are indeed glad that any question of constitutionality has thus been settled in advance of the enactment of a state enforcement law, in order that all good citizens may now pull together to secure the passage of an unquestionably valid law which will place Massachusetts in line for 'law and order,' and with practically every other state in the Union, by properly enforcing the Constitution of the United States."

## SOIL PIPE MAKERS INDICTED AS TRUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charging price fixing in violation of the Sherman Law, an indictment against members of the Eastern Soil Pipe Manufacturers Association was made public yesterday by the federal district attorney.

The indictment lies against 10 corporations and 11 individuals who are alleged to have had no price competition and to have fixed and maintained excessive and arbitrary prices of soil pipe and fittings for apartments, dwellings and office buildings.

## NEW YORK HOUSING SHORTAGE CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Acute housing shortage and congestion of municipal courts with rent cases were testified to when the Lockwood committee resumed hearings yesterday. The health and tenement house commissioner urged extension of the state rent laws for another year. Shortage was said to be as acute as ever, especially in lower priced apartments.

Average rent had increased from \$77.50 to \$85.25. Despite tax exemption laws only negligible relief had been obtained from construction of one and two-family homes. Homes were said to be overcrowded.

The housing commissioner disapproved extension of the tax exemption laws because this would handicap builders of the past, since prices for materials are dropping; but he thought the rent emergency laws ought to be extended with modifications so as to determine justice accurately and fix a uniform ruling on a reasonable rent. Samuel Untermyer, counsel, rebuked Stuart Browne, president of the United Real Estate Owners Association, for saying that administration of the rent laws by the municipal courts was disgraceful.

The 18 recommendations by Mr. Untermyer for reform of union methods in the building trades have been adopted with slight modifications by the building trades unions and now go before the executive committee of the state Federation of Labor for approval. The recommendations over which state and local unions have no jurisdiction go to the international union leaders for approval.

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The 18 recommendations by Mr. Untermyer



## FUNDAMENTALS IN BUSINESS NEEDED

Charles E. Mitchell Describes the Issues Underlying Problems of Labor, Railroads, Trade, Agriculture and Currency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Return to those fundamentals which governed the pioneers in building up the economic structure of the United States was the keynote of an address by Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York, at yesterday's assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Declaring that "only when economically and politically this country has deserted those principles have we slipped into serious trouble," Mr. Mitchell described the fundamentals of the problems of labor, the railroads, agriculture, foreign trade and currency.

"Business today is suffering from industrial disorganization resulting from the fact that the level of prices and wages has been disrupted," Mr. Mitchell declared. "How can there be activity in commerce, how can there be prosperity—a prosperity where labor is freely employed and is receiving a return sufficient for the necessities and some pleasures of life and something for the savings account—so long as there is the wide divergence that exists today in the degree of deflation in various sections of the country and in various trades?"

The speaker pointed out that the farmers' products have been deflated to the pre-war level, but his purchasing power has been cut one-half. Other deflation has not kept pace, and the variance has been disruptive. Turning to labor, Mr. Mitchell asserted that, in the last analysis, the maxim "the laborer is worthy of his hire" must have some relation to a stabilized standard of values. But, he added, "the laborer is entitled to a return for his services that will permit his employer to manufacture in competition and receive an adequate return on his invested capital and a fair profit to boot. Whenever labor in any industry demands a compensation that violates this principle, labor is retarding a return to prosperity."

### Currency Discussed

Mr. Mitchell dwelt at length on the question of currency, pointing out that one of the foremost issues is a tendency toward the paper-money delusion—the idea that governments can make times good by printing plenty of money. He said that he would not ordinarily be apprehensive of this delusion in a country adhering so strongly to the gold standard, were it not for the appearance of a fiat money bill in Congress, and the announcement of "two such great leaders of industry as Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison, backing time-designated fiat money theories."

"The chief obstacle to the rehabilitation of trade today," the banker asserted, "is the fact that the world has lost the services of the gold standard. The doctrine of fiat money, of irredeemable paper currency, has been discredited by every test that has been laid upon it. It is destructive of stability in the commercial world; it converts legitimate business into speculation and the wage earner is always the chief victim."

With regard to the "perennial problem" of the railroads, Mr. Mitchell touched upon the functions of the Railroad Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission in fixing wages and rates, respectively. He said that the determination of costs and revenue by two different bodies results, in most cases, in "inability to properly maintain service and extend that service to the full requirement of commerce."

### Tariff Plan Attacked

Mr. Mitchell was particularly emphatic on the effect of the tariff policy of the United States with regard to Canada and Cuba. He suggested that those who take exception to the policy of the allied nations in demanding severe indemnities and refusing the free flow of goods by which wealth may be produced, should look to the immediate foreign neighbors of the United States. Canada has long been our best customer, he said. Grains have come to the United States for milling, furnishing a bulk of the American exports to Europe and providing railroads traffic. Yet there are plans to tax Canadian wheat 35 cents a bushel, antagonizing our northern neighbors, leaving retaliatory tariffs, forcing them to mill their own grain, inviting entrance of more English and European goods and creating export competition instead of reciprocal commercial intercourse.

Cuba, Mr. Mitchell declared, represents an even worse situation. The United States is morally and geographically obligated to so conduct itself that the prosperity of Cuba shall

be guaranteed just as adequately as it is guaranteed and attained in the United States. And yet the plan is to levy a tariff on Cuban sugar for the protection of the beet sugar industry, "an industry that in its development east of the Mississippi has shown itself as so uneconomic that it cannot possibly live in anything approaching a free market." The consumer will pay the additional 1½ cent on sugar, whether beet or Cuban, the speaker said, and Cuba will be goaded to a point where annexation or com-

## JOAN OF ARC STATUE IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Meridian Hill Park, in Washington, District of Columbia, so recently signalized by the erection of the new Dante monument, will be the scene today at 2:30 p. m. of an important unveiling ceremony, at which the President and His Excellency the Ambassa-

thorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington of a memorial to Jeanne d'Arc. More recently, Senator Brandegee in the Senate and Representatives Pell and Mills in the House obtained the necessary permission by a resolution passed by the United States Senate on August 22, 1921, authorizing the chief of engineers of the United States Army to grant the Société des Femmes de France of New York "permission to erect on public grounds of the United States in the city of Washington, Dis-

Sherrill, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds.

The inscription on the south side, facing the city of Washington, reads:

JEANNE D'ARC  
1412-1431  
LIBERATRICE  
AUX FEMMES D'AMERIQUE  
DES FEMMES DE FRANCE

On the north side, we read:

OFFERT PAR  
LE LYCEUM  
SOCIÉTÉ DES FEMMES DE FRANCE  
LE 6 JANVIER, 1922

Joan of Arc was not, as is popularly supposed, a shepherd girl, neither was she uneducated. The peasant of France is frequently not only an intelligent but often a very well-read man, as in the case of the great painter, Jean François Millet, who came of peasant stock. In his youth, Millet's favorite reading was Theocritus, Vergil, and the Bible. He preserved, however, in later life his individuality. This is the characteristic of the true French peasant, as with the New England farmer, a keen intelligence and the power to maintain amid other scenes, that native strength of character. It was this which distinguished Joan of Arc. She was carefully educated, as all young French girls are, and her parents were neither ignorant nor impoverished people. They sought to dissuade her from the visions, which so early began to appear to her, accompanied by voices, which she associated with St. Michael, St. Catherine, and St. Margaret. St. Michael's mission is to expel from heaven Satan and the rebellious angels. So Joan of Arc received from St. Michael this commission: "Jeanne, you are summoned to lead a different life and to do marvelous things, for it is you whom the King of Heaven has chosen to restore happiness to France and to aid King Charles. Put on a man's clothes, arm yourself; you shall be the chief in war and all shall be done according to your advice."

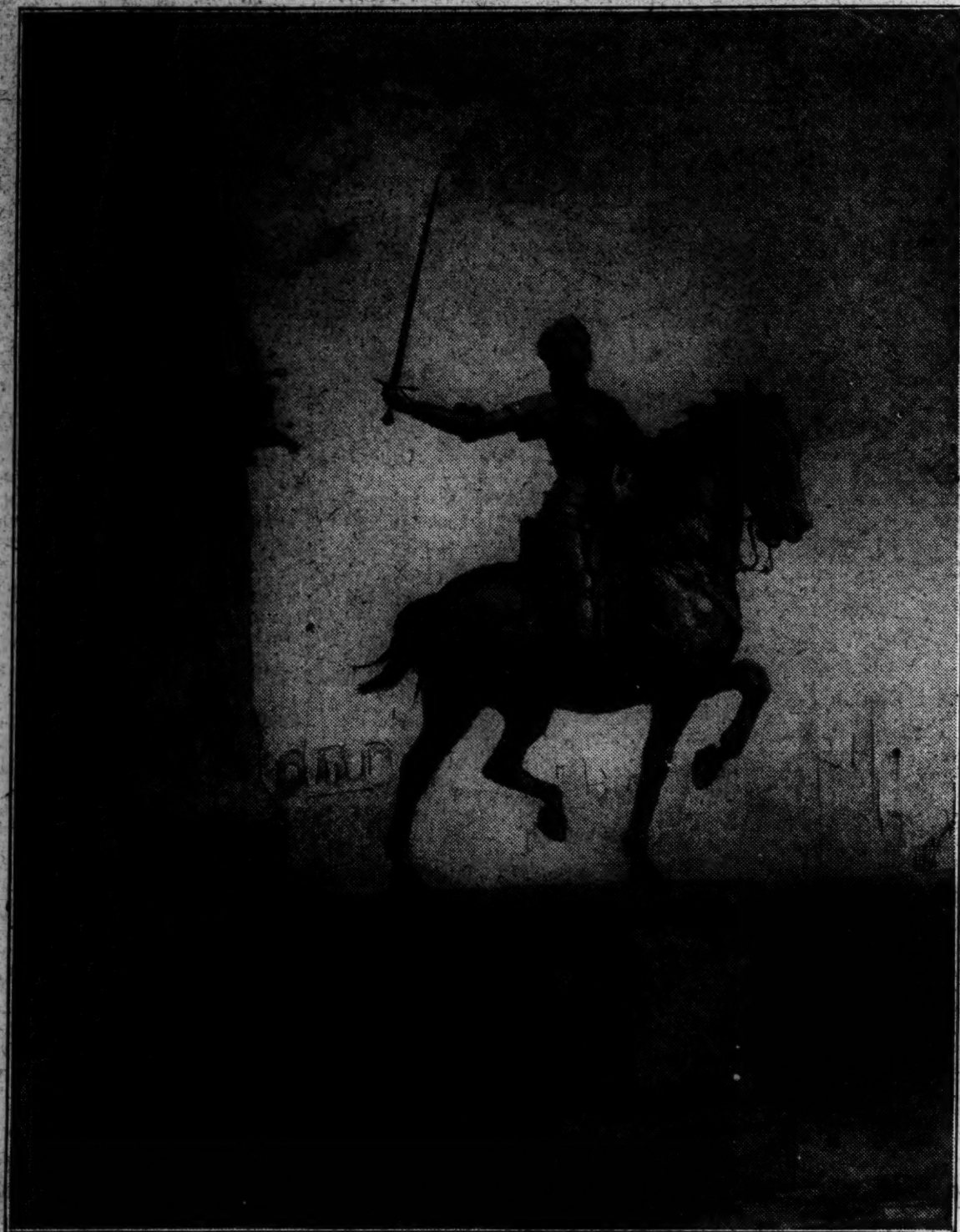
For four years Joan hesitated, but at length, when the affairs of France had become most desperate and the English seemed about to be successful in the siege of Orleans, she waited no longer, but in February, 1429, after great difficulty, she succeeded in approaching her sovereign, the Dauphin, later crowned as Charles VII, who accepted her services as leader of the armies. In a suit of armor, with a white banner representing Christ holding the world, Joan led the troops, raised the siege of Orleans, and turned the tide of battle. She obtained the coronation of the Dauphin at Rheims in July, 1429, after which she desired to return to her little home at Domremy. But King Charles persuaded her to remain with the army, and she did so, after obtaining from him the remission of taxes for her town, and a title, Du Lys, for her family.

Joan of Arc stands unique in history, a symbol of woman's marvelous genius to inspire heroic deeds, to sympathize, cooperate, and to love her country. It is fitting that her monument in Washington should crown the hill of Meridian Park, that Jeanne d'Arc should be honored there, with Dante not far away, who has made famous Beatrice, another incomparable and unknown woman. For Jeanne d'Arc's history is veiled in obscurity, which makes her, like Beatrice, all the more enchanting to our imagination. Jeanne, too, has inspired literature, notably Schiller's, "Jungfrau von Orleans," which more truly presents her character than does Shakespeare's "Henry VI."

## ENFORCING LIQUOR LAWS IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The Taschereau liquor law is being very strictly enforced by the Quebec Liquor Commission in the city and district of Quebec. Speaking from the bench, Judge Choquette of the Court of Sessions, said the new law, as applied by the commission, was responsible for a decrease in criminality and also in the number of persons appearing in the courts since its enforcement. "The Quebec liquor law, I believe, has already proved to be helpful to the cause of temperance and this has been more evident than ever during the holiday period," said the judge.



Jeanne d'Arc by Paul Dubois

plete freedom must be sought to preserve her economic future.

"Currencies and international exchanges must be stabilized," Mr. Mitchell said. "This is the universal demand of our merchants, and inability to satisfy it is a crime laid upon the banking fraternity. Find the way to bring about economies and balancing of budgets in foreign countries; find the way to stabilize their industries and develop their trade; find the way to bring about a friendly understanding between nations that will result in an orderly interchange of products; find the way to put business into government and take government out of business, and foreign currency and international exchange difficulties will in one way and another be dissipated. It is not a banking problem; it is the problem of getting the people of this and every other country, individually and collectively, back to first principles."

"The worst is certainly behind us," the speaker said in conclusion, turning to the question of the year 1922. "But ahead there will still be some discouragement. Liquidation of inventory in many businesses which has been effective in 1921, and has resulted in the thawing of frozen credits, has gone about as far as it can, and these businesses must now look for their rehabilitation to profits from operation. This operation, however, will be under stronger competitive conditions than have existed for some years, and doubtless not a few will fall in the race. It will be a year of reorganization of business, of mergers and consolidations, where those who are worthy of leading will absorb the weak, where disastrous overhead expense in individual and commercial life will be eliminated, and where competitive business will return to sound first principles."

"The degree of prosperity will depend upon the sanity of all in accepting the conditions that are found existent, exhibiting a willingness to cut their cloth in wages and profits to the yardstick of those conditions. It will depend upon the ability of all to establish an equal degree of deflation in their returns to the returns that others receive."

dor of France will be guests of honor. An equestrian statue of Jeanne d'Arc, erected at the center of the Grand Terrace, opposite 2400 Sixteenth Street, N. W., will be dedicated on this, the five hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of the Maid of Orleans, who was born in the village of Domremy, France, in 1412.

The beautiful new Jeanne d'Arc monument is a gift to Washington from the Société des Femmes de France of New York, offered through their President Fondatrice, Madame Carlo Polifeme, to the Commission of Fine Arts five years ago.

The Lyceum, Société des Femmes de France of New York, writes Madame Polifeme, in May, 1916, "in a spirit of patriotism, nurtured by exile, inspired with a deep sense of the friendship that binds our two sister republics, animated by a sympathy born of closer and closer relations, intends to perpetuate these sentiments by erecting in their new home a monument to Jeanne d'Arc, emblem of patriotism, emblem of love and peace. The statue of our French heroine will be built to the glory of womanhood, dedicated by the women of France in New York, to the women of America, and offered to the city of Washington."

During the war, however, the project was delayed, though Senator Gallinger and Representative Hulbert introduced resolutions in Congress, au-

thorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington of a memorial to Jeanne d'Arc. More recently, Senator Brandegee in the Senate and Representatives Pell and Mills in the House obtained the necessary permission by a resolution passed by the United States Senate on August 22, 1921, authorizing the chief of engineers of the United States Army to grant the Société des Femmes de France of New York "permission to erect on public grounds of the United States in the city of Washington, Dis-

tributed of Columbia, other than those of the Capitol, the Library of Congress, and the White House, a copy of the statue of Jeanne d'Arc by Paul Dubois. Provided, that the site chosen and the design of the pedestal shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts, and that the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of the said memorial.

The work is regarded by artists as the finest equestrian statue of modern times," so the Commission of Fine Arts informs us. Paul Dubois is a leading French sculptor. This monument is a replica of the celebrated statue of Jeanne d'Arc in front of Rheims Cathedral in France, which it was believed preserved the cathedral from destruction during the bombardment of the late war. The new statue was prepared under the direction of the French Minister of Education and Fine Arts in Paris. It measures about nine feet in height and 10 feet in length, and will be supported by a pedestal of about six feet in height, designed by McKim, Mead & White, architects of New York City. The statue has been set in place under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. C. O.

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## WOMEN SUPPORT CITIZENSHIP BILL

National Indorsement Given to Measure Seeking Removal of Present Marriage Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Passage of a bill requiring no appropriation and adding no additional officials to the pay roll of the government, but establishing independent citizenship for married women, is one of the leading aims of the National League of Women Voters at the present session of Congress, and work for the measure is receiving the enthusiastic support of the Connecticut league. The fundamental of the bill has the indorsement of both political parties.

"The bill provides," explains Mrs. Herbert K. Smith, president of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, "first, that American women who marry foreigners and continue to reside in the United States will not lose their citizenship if the bill is passed. Secondly, foreign women marrying men of the United States will not, subsequent to its passage, acquire American citizenship because of that act."

"However, American-born women, married to foreigners will be restored to citizenship only while they continue to reside in the United States. Furthermore, no foreign-born woman, now made a citizen through the fact of marriage, can be deprived of citizenship through this bill. 'It is not retroactive.'"

"These two points are frequently misunderstood. The point of the bill is to strike out the injustice of making the citizenship of married women dependent upon that of their husbands. Heretofore marriage to an American has conferred on foreign-born women the right of citizenship, in many cases without their even knowing of the change and in many others without their being ready or fitted for it. Likewise, American women marrying foreigners, although surely no less fitted for citizenship after their marriage than before, have been deprived of it. The Curtis bill is not retroactive and will not take away the right of citizenship from any foreign-born woman who now has it."

### NAVAL MILITIA FAVORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Authority to continue until June 30, 1923, the naval militia as a part of the naval reserve force was requested yesterday of Congress by Secretary Denby. In a letter to Speaker Gillett, the Secretary said that the existing law provided for the naval militia until June 30, next. Proposed new legislation now under consideration for the reorganization of the naval reserve force, which also recommends the continuance of the naval militia as a part of the force, Mr. Denby said, might not be enacted prior to June 30, next.

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Mole Stole .....	\$115
Dyed Blue Fox Scarf .....	\$75
Taupe Fox Scarf .....	\$55
Beaver Scarf .....	\$110
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LIBERALS PRESENT  
MOTION IN CORTESCount de Romanones Opposes  
Premier's Scheme and Calls  
for Complete Occupation of  
Protectorate in MoroccoBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

MADRID, Spain.—There was extraordinary animation in the Chamber when, after all the vicissitudes of the preliminaries, the Count de Romanones rose to present the motion put forward by the combined sections of the Liberal Left, this being the first time that this much discussed combination had worked together on an important parliamentary occasion. It was with difficulty that it had preserved itself intact on this occasion. The motion was one indicating, inferentially, disapproval of the Premier's scheme for an abandonment of Morocco up to the coast with the exception of certain fortified places, and called for the complete occupation of the whole of the Protectorate, substituting the supremacy of the military administration by that of the civil, and effecting great reforms in the army.

Before the Count rose the Chamber listened with some impatience to some extraordinary remarks by one or two speakers, including the Marquess de Valderrey, who considered that the hostility of Spain toward Russia, the brigandage had been "one of the biggest mistakes that Spain had ever made," and he was afraid that Russia was now an agent of France. He likewise thought that Abd al Krim, the rebel leader, was the agent of a foreign power. He plausibly hoped that the errors of past policy would not bring them into conflict with the nation that was Spain's neighbor in Morocco. It was hardly necessary for the Foreign Minister at the end of this speech to tack on a remark that the Marquess de Valderrey's responsibility in saying these things was confined strictly to himself.

## Some Real History Disclosed

Meanwhile the Liberal chiefs had been running in and out of the Chamber in a state of some excitement, and there was a hubbub in the lobbies. It was conjectured that the revolution, which the government wanted modified, and which the advanced Liberals refused to have modified, was being discussed again. However it came forward to the Chamber all complete.

The speech of the Count de Romanones was one of the most revealing and informing he has delivered for long past. He disclosed some real history. He remarked at the beginning that there were two ways of dealing with the awful Moroccan problem, one being to go in for the severest possible punishment of the rebels, postponing political action to a convenient opportunity, and the other to establish the Protectorate at any cost, avoiding military action as much as they could. There were modifications possible, but those two were the only radical solutions to the problem, and the Chamber would have to decide on one or the other. In 1914, they had a debate on Morocco in the Chamber, which amounted to a simple discussion on an afternoon in June at the end of which the majority of members went off to an entertainment. Circumstances now were not the same.

As to the two ways that were open, he frankly declared himself for the second, feeling that the other was not a solution. Only to the extent of regulating the main action in the Protectorate as civil could be support the Premier. The idea of the Protectorate had not been practiced in Morocco because it was one that the majority of Spaniards had not been able to digest, being something artificial, complex, difficult, subtle, contrary to the Spanish traditions, in thus operating through the medium of another sovereignty. The Protectorate was above everything a system of officials, and without these officials, prepared specially, it would seem an unreality. He had wished to begin to try the Protectorate system when Premier in 1915, and found that the first thing they wanted was a non-military High Commissioner. He pressed the office upon Mr. Villanueva, who refused it for reasons which seemed good. A year later, in 1914, he declared that it was necessary to make radical alterations in the system that had been conducted in Morocco, up to then, which had been a complete failure.

## Uniform Policy Needed

After General Jordana's time he asked his friend, Gonzales Hontoria (the present Foreign Minister) if he would accept the office of High Commissioner. He had always had the utmost confidence in Mr. Hontoria, and when it was a question of Morocco that confidence was greatly enhanced, for on numerous occasions he had displayed his skill, his knowledge and his capacity. He regretted he had not been able to convince him, and today, after all that had happened, more than ever he lamented it.

His scheme in February, 1919, was to have Mr. Hontoria as High Commissioner, General Berenguer as General-in-Chief, and to bring General Silvestre home to the General Staff. A thing that was wanting then was a uniform policy followed by successive governments, and the draft in the Foreign Department would show that he had a scheme for the establishment of a Superior Council of Africa, which intended that, besides having diplomatic powers on that council, representation should be given to all bodies that had assisted the cause of Spain in Morocco and to all the great interests out there, to the end that under the control of the Foreign Minister, but with a large measure of autonomy for executive as well as other purposes, and backed by the government, there should be an authority that would see that nothing

was done which was not in accordance with a previously carefully studied plan.

## Question of Protectorate

If there were reasons in 1918 why a civil High Commissioner should be nominated and General Berenguer should be left to discharge the office of General-in-Chief, there were many more reasons today, and it was necessary that Mr. Hontoria should go out there in order that General Berenguer might dedicate all his intelligence and activity to the military operations. It seemed to him that the whole of the Morocco problem was to carry through all that might be necessary for the establishment of a protectorate throughout the zone, absolutely everywhere, including the rebels' nest at Alhucemas. But when and how? The time could not be fixed, for it was a question of the best possible conditions, and part of the Morocco problem lay in bringing about the settlement in sympathetic harmony with the life of Spain, in attuning the problem to the life of the nation, so that there might be no perturbation anywhere.

They could not admit, as some said, that all sacrifices, whatever they might be, must be made to carry through the Spanish enterprise in Morocco; he thought indeed that the sacrifices should be made, but again in harmony and concert with the progress of the national life. If credit were insufficient everything would be lost, and Spain would go bankrupt. Here, in passing, he wished to say that when in Paris in 1918 he had not spoken a word to anybody upon the subject of the sale of Morocco, as it had been suggested he had done.

## Facts Concerning Army

Then the Count went on to produce some impressive facts and figures regarding the Spanish Army in Morocco, saying that he agreed profoundly with what Mr. Maura had said in the Chamber that "while everything that had happened was very serious, what was the most serious was that they had not been able to go to the support of those who were defending Monte Arruit." "The Spanish Army," he said, "that could not go to the help of those who were defending Monte Arruit was composed of 871 generals, 20,871 officers, and in the last budget, along with the Civil Guard and the Carabineros, was put down as costing 1,162,000,000 pesetas." An army of such an advanced character as that, comprised of such parts, had allowed the most shameful page in the history of Spain to be written. But the blame was not alone to the army or the elements of which it was composed; the blame was for everybody, because they had been unable to organize an army and much less the kind of army they needed in Africa, and in the way they were going there would never be such an army.

Then the Count de Romanones went on to express his dissent from those who said that there was a case of now or never in Morocco, while agreeing that it was urgent, because it could not be "now" and the "never" could not be admitted. They had to reflect that after all Morocco could not be allowed to consume all the energies of Spain, and they could not any longer continue in the situation they had found themselves in since the last days of July, all the country's life being suspended in favor of Melilla, no news except that from Melilla being considered and in fact Spain herself being suspended.

## If Spain Were Isolated

To him the problem was one in which the international aspect was preeminent because it introduced two classes of considerations, the geographical and the historical. Who doubted that if Spain were isolated, or that it she had not friendly relations or had unfriendly relations with certain powers she could not be in Morocco? That was convincing. Every day their ships were crossing over to Ceuta, Melilla and Larache carrying men to their army, matériel of war, provisions and even water, and yet a single hand could cut that cord and the army they had in Morocco could not then support itself and would have to surrender. When that was considered it was perceived how carefully they would have to take the international geographic factor into consideration. Such being the circumstance of the sea let them consider the circumstances on the African land and that there the 24,000 or 26,000 square kilometers of which the protectorate zone of Spain consisted were surrounded by a French zone which extended to 560,000 kilometers. All the influence of civilized Morocco, which was Algeria, weighed also on their protectorate, and if anything else were wanted they had it in Tangier which at the present time was no help to them but a danger. It seemed to him that not only was Morocco an international problem, but that it must determine the entire international policy of Spain, because for Spain to have liberty of choice between one international policy and another the first condition would be that Morocco must disappear. So profound was his conviction in this matter that he felt that only an international policy in harmony with France and England could be the solution of the Morocco problem. The Liberals desired that nothing should be settled about Morocco that was not the will of Parliament, and that everybody, high and low, should understand that today Parliament was a supreme necessity for the life of the nation.

And upon the utterance of this excellent sentiment, to the accompaniment of the applause from the Left, the session was suspended.

## SYRIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The sum subscribed to the collection opened by Anis Hani for the purpose of presenting a sword to General Gouraud (about 80,000 francs) is to be devoted, by order of the High Commissioner, to the creation of scholarships for deserving children in the localities from which the subscriptions were drawn.

IDLE AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMERS IN PORTFreight Slump Affects, Among  
Others, the Commonwealth  
Government Line—Transport  
Rates Called Unduly HighSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australasian shipping is feeling the freight slump severely. Exclusive of the ships of New Zealand and other vessels, there were recently 17 steamers, with a tonnage of 50,249 tons, lying idle in Australian ports. Among the lines affected is the Commonwealth Government fleet. The slight indications of greater demand on the coastal service may mean a coming revival or again may merely be the accompaniment of the holiday season.

Among the Commonwealth's steamers hard hit by the world depression in shipping are vessels of the new "E" class, two of which have been in this port for several months. The Dinoga and Australport are other Government vessels affected, and the list is likely to grow as steamers return to Australia.

## Cheaper Freights Sought

Yet with all this unemployed tonnage in Australian waters, there are still bitter complaints that Australian producers are being handicapped by the freights charged for overseas transport. This is partly due to the fact that when competition for the London markets becomes intense, the longer haul from Australia favors the Argentine and other competitors. The demand is for refrigerated tonnage, of which there is not an overabundance, and much is expected from the big refrigerated steamers built and building for the Commonwealth in British ports. But these vessels will only fulfill their purpose of assisting primary producers if they offer cheap freight.

The federal government is facing two roads which diverge widely. It must place the financial prosperity of its own line first and seek to justify the building and purchase of many new vessels by satisfactory balance sheets, or it must face the sneers of those who predicted disaster and be willing to run at a loss so that the pastoralist, the dairyman, and the fruit grower can succeed in the markets of the outside world.

For an example of the first course, there is the recent contract entered into by the Commonwealth Line with Fiji, whereby a profitable direct service between Suva and London, via the Panama Canal, was secured, at the cost of Sydney, which is likely to lose £1,000,000 in trade yearly as an indirect result. The intention to move along the second path is indicated, on the other hand, by the apparent willingness of the federal government, as voiced by a speech by the then federal treasurer, Sir Joseph Cook, that there would have to be considerable writing down of the values of the five "Bay" class vessels being constructed in England, and a readiness to cut losses, if the new steamers were to be run at a profit.

## Industry Handicapped

Australia's shipbuilding industry recently employed 10,000 men and the workmanship and skill shown in the various yards have been of a high standard, as is admitted even by those who oppose the whole shipbuilding and ship-owning policy of the Commonwealth. The increasing problem is the fact that Australian wages and hours are a handicap which make the construction of tonnage in the Commonwealth a hazardous proceeding at present. When the submarine sank a goodly portion of the world's maritime tonnage, thus filling the ports with a huge congestion of cargo, it paid to build vessels in Australia at a cost of £32 a ton, but today £18 a ton is said to be considered too high in Britain and Germany, and half the cargo tonnage of the world is idle.

Shipping men in Australia believe that 50 per cent of the construction costs of every vessel building in Australia or in Britain for the Commonwealth will have to be written off as a loss. Yet employees in some Australian yards are demanding a 44-hour week and other concessions. As illustrating the difficulties facing the Commonwealth, it is worth noting that private shipping companies operating on the Australian coast have been buying modern steamers at a rate estimated at one-fourth the cost of those being built in Australia. For instance the Southmead, a modern steamer of 8300 tons deadweight, which would have brought £24 a ton last March, has been bought for the Australian trade at about \$7 a ton.

Although the actual construction work on the federal vessels has been remarkably good, reflecting every credit on the Australian workmen, the refrigerating plants on some of the "E" class vessels have not given complete satisfaction and alterations have been necessary which will have added to the cost per ton.

## Profits for Three Years

It is well to remember that the Commonwealth's line served a most

useful purpose during the war and that its record up to the present year was not one of which the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, the father of the line, need be ashamed. The profits made by the line are as follows, in each case the financial year ending on June 30: 1918, £293,499; 1919, £1,160,034; 1920, £137,958. As the figures for 1920 have only just been made available it is not likely that those for the year ended June 30, 1921, will be published for another six months, but there can be no doubt that the profit-making term has passed.

Analyzing the latest accounts of the line it is seen that the gross earnings were £1,180,150, as against £2,294,354 in the previous year. The profit, £137,958, did not include the £219,908 written off for the depreciation of the fleet and the balance on vessels sold, nor £50,000 set apart for reserve against boiler repairs and renewals. The gross expenditure on the fleet was only £814,764, as against £1,009,755 in the preceding 12 months, but the office and general expenses rose instead of falling, being £31,458 as against £28,670.

After allowances for depreciation had been made, the capital value of the fleet was estimated at £2,141,152, as against £1,338,759. This item did not mean that the value per steamer had risen but that the vigorous shipbuilding program had added to the fleet. The addition of the five "Bay" class will swell the capital value considerably. Profit and loss balance stood at £2,201,492 as against £2,063,534 in the previous year.

The profits of the wooden and motor vessels hurriedly acquired by Australia in the United States were £15,735 for 1919, but for 1920 they were nil. As the Commonwealth Government has been seeking vainly for buyers for these unfortunate purchases, it is unlikely that any entry under profits will appear on behalf of the wooden boats.

ELECTRIFICATION OF  
ITALIAN RAILWAYSBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

ROME, Italy.—The wide program of railway electrification which has been carried out in Italy is very interesting from both the economic and the financial point of view. Italy has already obtained satisfactory results by the saving of coal in recent years on the existing electrified lines which constitute, for the most part, lines of heavy traffic, such as the Modane-Bussolengo-Torino, the most important communication between France and Italy; and the Ronco-Genoa through the Giovi Pass, which is the principal access to the port of Genoa. But the further program in course of execution will bring the total extent of the electrified lines to 6000 kilometers in a few years hence.

The program and the order of execution are always inspired by the plan of giving priority to the lines of heavy traffic, where the saving in coal is more evident. In this program priority is to be given to the following lines: The section Torino-Ronco, the only line which is still required for the continuity of Modane-Genoa; Novara-Milano-Chiasso; Brenner Pass; Bologna-Firenze; Genoa-Pisa; Roma-Castellammare Adriatico; Roma-Napoli, representing respectively the two most important lines for the continental traffic to the port of Genoa, the communication from Italy to Central Europe; the communications through the Apennines between North and Peninsular Italy; the communication from Rome to the Adriatic Sea from Rome to Napoli, the most important town of Southern Italy.

This program is now being carried out, and a part of the lines will be electrically working within this year, a part within 1923 and so on for the next few years to come. When the program of 6000 kilometers is achieved, it will, according to present calculations, represent at least a saving of 2,500,000 tons of coal per year. In any case the length of 6000 kilometers represents nearly half the total length of the Italian State Railways; but being constituted by lines of heavy traffic (in several cases traffic of about four times greater than the average on all the Italian State Railways) it represents a much greater proportion in the saving of coal.

Together with the state railways, other private companies are actively electrifying their own railways. Moreover, one has to consider the general development of the hydroelectric power resources in Italy which have greatly increased in recent years. These are to reach in 1923 5,000,000 kilowatt, about double that in 1915, with a consequent reduction in the consumption of coal for industrial and general purposes.

The conclusion drawn from the foregoing is that the important question of electrification has been tackled with an open mind in Italy, and it will have the real influence on the general economy of the country, not only for inland development, but also for the reduction of the burden of foreign loan, and that has to be taken into serious consideration for a correct judgment of the financial and economic situation of Italy.

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NATIONS CONSIDER  
THE RUSSIAN CRISISRepresentative Conference at  
Brussels Attempts to Offset  
Soviets' Verbal Attack on the  
Noulets Relief CommissionSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The importance of the international conference which took place in Brussels during the month of October was not at once appreciated at its full value in England, owing to the rush of other events. The violent accusations of the Bolsheviks and their friends seemed to be necessary to open the eyes of the press generally to the significance of Brussels, where for the first time representatives of practically all civilized nations met in solemn conclave to judge the results of Bolshevism in Russia.

It was a great assembly: Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Yugoslavia represented Europe; China and Japan represented Asia, and the United States of America had given a watching brief to the representative of Mr. Hoover's relief administration. The International Red Cross in Geneva and the Belgian Red Cross Society were also represented.

## Chaotic Conditions Described

It is pointed out in Russian Life, edited by the Russian Liberation Committee, that the resolutions of the Brussels conference express clearly that chaos exists in Russia and that there is no purpose to be served in hiding the fact. Further, the conviction was reached that the state of things in Russia makes it impossible to consider the country as living under civilized conditions. Thus it is that the Bolsheviks are so roused by the resolution of Brussels. They realize what it means to them if the opinion gains ground in Europe that the Soviet régime is not only criminal but bankrupt.

The Brussels conference was called to consider the situation of the famine relief work after the repudiation by the Soviet Government, of the efforts of the International Famine Relief Commission. The latter commission was appointed after the discussion of the Russian famine by the Supreme Council in Paris at the end of August. Under the direction of Mr. Noulets at the head, a scheme of relief was drawn up, but it was considered necessary first of all to send a delegation to the famine districts, to ascertain the extent of the distress and the conditions of transport and distribution.

## "Mockery of Millions of People"

The Soviet of Peoples' Commissars replied to this by a note in which they declared that "the very name of Noulets... roused a burst of indignation all over Russia among the masses of the laboring population." The delegates of the commission were refused passports, as "in the proposals of the Noulets Commission the Soviet Government sees merely an unprecedented mockery of millions of people in starvation."

In the resolutions of the Brussels conference it was pointed out that the distribution of relief must be accompanied by the widest possible guarantees and control such as could be demanded in strict equity. To each Red Cross especially was to be reserved the right to have its transports accompanied to their destination by its own agents with the object of controlling the distribution.

An inquiry was considered necessary into the extent of the affected zone, the surpluses of grain obtainable in other territories which had suffered less, the means of transport, the best methods of distribution, and prospects for the next harvest. After such had been made, the commission would be in a position to address itself to the governments for the allocation of the credits considered indispensable effectively to protect the Russian population.

## Demand for Guarantees

In view of the fact that requests had been made by the Soviet Government for credits in one form or another, the conference recorded that whatever the dimensions of the present famine, no adequate or final solution could be found unless conditions were established in which normal production and the regular exchange of goods of all sorts were guaranteed, unless the growth of prosperity were favored by intensive work, unless confidence existed to a degree sufficient to enable foreign exporters to send goods to Russia.

It was further noted that the confidence on which commercial and financial credit depended could not be

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instilled into or maintained among the commercial community unless Russia's debts and obligations were recognized and advances were sufficiently covered by guarantees. The same applied to credits granted by governments as to those by private trade concerns. Therefore, the conference arrived at the conclusion that credits and exportations to Russia were only obtainable on the following conditions: (1) that the Soviet Government must recognize the existing debt and other obligations resulting from engagements taken regularly; and (2) that adequate guarantees must be forthcoming for every credit granted in the future.

It was also recorded that if credits were given under the above mentioned conditions they would be utilized to facilitate the importation into Russia of those products which the conference should judge essential according to the conclusions in the report of the mission of inquiry. In forming its resolutions the conference declared itself free from any political consideration.

MOTOR EXHIBITION  
HELD AT OLYMPIABritish Cars Predominated, but  
Other Countries Were Well  
Represented—Sales HeavySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Once a year the Olympia is the rendezvous not only of British motorists and motor manufacturers, but of motor enthusiasts from many other countries. The exhibition held recently in London was no exception in this respect, and, during the exhibition week, hotel accommodation in London was taxed to the limit of its capacity. Crowds of motorists thronged the stands daily, and many orders were booked.

The exhibition occupied part of the White City Buildings in addition to the whole of the Olympia. A motor boat section formed part of the display at the former building.

Features of the exhibition were the exceptional number of light two-seater cars of 8-10 horsepower, the general absence of friskish and luxury fittings, and the heavy reduction in prices. Prices ranged from £95 for a miniature four-wheeled cycle car to £3000 for a 50-horsepower, road-eater, leviathan. The reductions in several cases ran into three figures, and the rule that prices should not be altered during the exhibition resulted in somewhat marked reductions during the two weeks preceding the opening.

## Honest Value the Rule

A survey of the stands revealed no evidence that price reductions had in any way affected the quality of the workmanship of the essential parts. On the contrary, allowing for the reduction in glitter, super finish, and purely luxury fittings there were considerable detail improvements, and an almost universal impression of honest value even in the cheaper models. On the larger and higher-powered cars there is no tendency this year to increase the number of cylinders, but a few well-known makers have adopted overhead valves. The chief developments are seen in chassis lubrication systems, improved springing and general accessibility. Electric lighting and starting are becoming standard equipment on even the smaller models, and weather protection in the form of side curtains, wind screen for back passengers, and improved hoods for the touring cars are receiving much more careful consideration.

Front wheel brakes were in evidence, especially on the French cars. Steam passenger cars on petrol motor lines were represented by one well-known exponent of this system, and the petrol-electric system was shown on two makes. The latter attracted considerable attention in view of the simplicity and delicacy of its control. The absence of gear-changing and clutching makes a strong appeal, especially to the rapidly increasing ranks of lady drivers, and there is no doubt that the system is gaining popularity. Both examples shown were fitted with sleeve-valve engines, one of 30 horsepower and the other of 15.9 horsepower. The latter cut out to some extent the objection to the system on account of initial expense. The control of this car is by throttle pedal only—with the usual brakes of course—clutch pedal and gear lever being eliminated.

## Luxurious Vehicles

The "twin-six" engine was represented by a well-known luxury car of American make, and the "straight eight" by a British car, the chassis of

which is a perfect delight. A number of improvements and refinements have been incorporated since this striking piece of workmanship was introduced last year. In spite of the great length and weight of this car the springing is sensitive to a touch of the hand, and every shackle and spring where friction occurs is lubricated from a central oil feed. The whole chassis is a worthy example of dignified designing and sturdy workmanship down to the last detail.

Cars of 15 to 30 horsepower and of a price value ranging from £650 to £1000 still provide the major portion of the exhibits, although this year for the first time they are run closely by the lighter cars of from 8 to 11 horsepower. Such equipment as speedometer, spare wheel and tire, and electric lighting and starting are now generally included in the list price, where formerly many of these fittings were extras. British manufacturers are thus coming into line with American practice.

An example was shown of the 25-horsepower model of a famous make, of which the Prince of Wales selected a dozen for the use of his suite on the Italian tour. A 19.6-horsepower model made by the same firm has many of its characteristics of power, speed, and clocklike reliability.

## Unpuncturable Tires

The coach work exhibited, while devoid of novelty or friskiness, retained the more sober refinements to suit a wide variety of tastes. Improvements were mainly confined to such matters as streamlining, concealed hoods, and spare wheel lockers, all making for simplicity and cleanliness. It was noteworthy that the more luxuriously equipped cars had been sold to princes and potentates from overseas.

In the accessory section there was a bewildering array of every conceivable fitting for the comfort and convenience of both drivers and passengers. Interest appeared to center in unpuncturable tires and rapidly detachable wheels and rims, a sign that the reliability of the mechanism of the modern car is focusing attention on tire troubles.

In the motor boat section there was a full display of every kind of motor-driven small craft, from a row boat with a 1-horsepower motor attachment to a 340-horsepower sea greyhound.

USE OF MOTOR CARS  
IN EGYPTIAN CITIESBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Although for several years now the motor cab has been a familiar sight in Cairo and Alexandria it is only within the last few months that it has become a vehicle of general use. Without fixed tariffs, or so fixed as to leave considerable scope for discussion, the taxi-cab was deemed rather a luxury than an ordinary means of conveyance. Recently, however, several companies, mostly Italian, have been formed and have put on the streets a considerable number of motor cars with which they are now doing a very large business, so large that the local cab drivers have been complaining loudly to the authorities that their living is being ruined.

It is true that the motor cabs are now most serious competitors. For four plasters, one may engage a car for the usual city runs, a fare which is the same as that of a two horse "arabeya," or cab, and the extent of the business done may be judged by the assertion that the average car is realizing a gross intake of £3 a day, in spite of there being several hundreds on the streets. The authorities in reply to the cabmen's plaint had to inform them that Egypt was really moving with the times and they felt unable to take any action tending to retard the progress of the country, however much they sympathized with the "Arabagis." Should the "Arabagis" elect to step into line and become taxi-drivers, a considerable addition to the animation of the city streets may be expected, judging from their handling of the present six-mile-an-hour vehicle.

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## UTILIZATION OF THE TIVOLI FALLS

Division of Anio Water Will, It Is Claimed, Spoil the Beautiful Landscape and Check the Tourist Traffic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The famous Tivoli waterfalls, the joy of thousands of visitors from all parts of the world, are doomed. Despite the protests of Professor Giglioli and other eminent archeologists and lovers of nature, the municipalities of Rome and Tivoli have decided to divert a large quantity of the water of the classic River Anio, which feeds the falls, so that in future the "big waterfall" will have practically no water, the "little falls" and the picturesque Villa d'Este, of which the very life is a plentiful water supply, hardly any, while, by way of completely spoiling the landscape a huge central electric power station will be erected at the foot of the "big waterfall" beneath the steep steep foam. Anio leaps in floods of snow-white foam, as Macaulay's spirited lay described it. The only concession to the visitor is that one day in the year, on the so-called "festival of the waters," the water is to be let back into the falls, which even at nighttime, even when there is a full moon, are to be almost dry.

That Rome needs more electric power is probable; but there must, Italian critics urge, be some way of obtaining it without ruining the most picturesque sight within a day's excursion from the capital. There are, indeed, only two European waterfalls resembling Tivoli, one at Vodana in Greek Macedonia, the other at Jajce, the "egg" castle, in Bosnia—neither of them as accessible as Tivoli, which is only 18 miles from Rome by train. Besides, poets have not written of Vodana and Jajce, as they have of Tivoli. Horace sang of "the headlong Anio" and "the orchards moist with moving rivulets" of Tivoli, and bade his friend, Varus, "plant the vine near its genial soil." Indeed, Mr. Searle thought that the poet had a villa at Tivoli on the site of the Convent of S. Antonio, exactly opposite the "big waterfall," where, in fact, there are remains of an ancient Roman building.

### Tivoli's Literary Glory

Another Latin poet, the graceful Catullus, tells us that he had a farm on the borders of Sabine and Tiburine territory, and the site of this abode is also near the picturesque spot which will be vulgarized by pipes and machinery. Propertius alludes to its cult of Hercules; Vergil, in his catalogue of Latin heroes, mentions "the Angles youths, Tiburinus, Catullus" (whose name is perpetuated in Monte Catillo, the hill overlooking the falls, which is soon to be rendered hideous by piping), and Keen Coras, who expelled the original inhabitants long before the foundation of Rome; Statius devotes one of his most charming occasional pieces to the description of the Tiburine villa of his brother poet, Propertius. The graceful Virgil, the witty Martial, the learned Silius Italicus, all mention Tivoli in their poems. In the Middle Ages, that classically educated Pope, Pius II (about whom Prof. Tracy Peck lectured so pleasantly) made Tivoli his summer residence and built the present castle there.

Nor have modern writers failed to invest Tivoli with literary glory. George Sand, in her novel "Daniela," which even now is perhaps the best guide book to the towns near Rome, described the cavern into which "one arm of the Anio precipitates itself," and Cardinal Wiseman wrote of "the graceful temple of the Sibyl." The glory of Tivoli will soon have departed. The falls will have been sacrificed, like those of Terni, or like Phrye in Egypt, to utilitarian considerations. The Villa d'Este, dear to artists, will perish, too, for want of water; but its former owner, the Austrian former Emperor, can solace himself in his exile at Madeira by reflecting that he could not live there.

But, as Italians have pointed out, there is another item in the debit account—the loss in tourist traffic. Tivoli does not, it is true, live by tourists alone, for it has the paper mills, which supply the raw material for the Roman journals. But practically all the tourists, who have any time in Rome, spend a day in visiting Tivoli and Hadrian's villa. The falls and the Villa d'Este are the only attractions which induce them to take the extra 20-minute journey behind a panting locomotive in primitive carriages some 30 years old up the hill from Hadrian's villa to Tivoli. Their visit naturally benefits the guides, drivers and hotel keepers, besides the Belgian company, which has a concession of the railway, and recently spent money on altering the line so as to have a station close to the entrance of Hadrian's villa. Here then we have considerable vested interests besides private property at Tivoli, which will be depreciated by the scheme.

Italians ask whether the loss will not outweigh the gain, and many societies have protested against it. They point out that guarantees are of little value, for the Terni falls have not been spared, despite the promises made. Of course, foreigners should not interfere, for Italians justly resent alien interference. But what foreign tourists will do, and cannot be prevented from doing, is to stay away, and spend their money elsewhere, in Switzerland, for example, where the waterfalls are a source of revenue, and well preserved.

Yet "William Hotel," as the Italians call the Swiss, is a very canny person, who knows on what side his bread is buttered. Care has been taken, for example, in the construction of the great barrage near the Franco-Swiss frontier at La Chablais to spoil the

landscape as little as possible. For in Switzerland the landscape means money into the pockets of the Swiss. Hitherto this had been the case at Tivoli, for the existing electric power station is tucked away out of sight in the valley far below even "the little falls," so that the average tourist knows not of its existence. But not long ago there was a scheme, happily abandoned, for turning the beautiful ruins of the villa of Quinctilius Varus, who lost the legions of Augustus in Germany, into a private institution, and the writer remembers the erection of an oil mill on that of Cassius.

"Breath of Modernity" These vandals are in accordance with the spirit of the age, which, in Italy, is essentially utilitarian. The "breath of modernity," these common Italian phrase, is blowing strongly; the present is of more value than the past. Industrialism is the dream of many Italians; it is possible in Lombardy, but is it quite so feasible in Rome, which is not Milan? When Mr. Salandra said in 1915, that after the war there would "be fewer hotels and more factories," he expressed a widespread opinion, for which there is something to be said. But there are limits to this policy. Many countries have their tall chimneys, their smoky workshops, their melancholy mounds of mineral refuse; but they have not the natural beauties which nature has lavished, as Vergil sang in the "Georgics," upon Italy.

Why, it may be asked, sacrifice this priceless heritage, which also represents a large economic capital and costs nothing to maintain? Coal having been denied to Italy and lignite being sometimes unsuitable she naturally falls back upon her "white coal" and harnesses her Niagara. But this could surely be done without destroying them. All praise is due to the hand of Italian archeologists and artists, who stand up in defense of their country's monuments and landscape. There is a task requiring moral courage and involving the charge of idealism, which in this case is the really practical standpoint.

Roesler Franz's pictures are now the only memories that we have of the Rome that has "vanished" since 1870; it will be sad, if the same artist's pictures of Tivoli become our only reminder of that lovely town, of which he was an honorary citizen. It was inevitable that a huge chemical manufacturing should pour its by-products into the Anio at Ponte Mammolo; but that spot has neither the beauty nor the associations of Tivoli, whose inhabitants, if we may judge by the excellent "Bulletin of Historical Studies," which they publish, are proud of their long history.

The protests made have, at least, moved the Italian Government to ask the famous engineer, Mr. Luigi, to make a report on the question; and he, with his wide-world experience, should be able to combine, in Horatian phrase, "the useful with the sweet." Otherwise, the falls will be sacrificed, and the work of Gregory XVI will have been vain. This observant pope, who set out to allow railways to the Papal States, did much for Tivoli, and now, 94 years after his work there, the present scheme will change the face of the landscape.

## VICTORIAN STATE BUDGETARY FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Showing a surplus of £156,936, the Victorian State budget was presented to the Legislative Assembly by the treasurer, Mr. McPherson. As £86,200 represents arrears of payment under railway contracts, the net surplus is about £70,000. No new taxation is announced.

The estimated revenue for the financial year 1921-22 is £19,622,000 and the estimated expenditure is £19,600,000. The important part played by the state railways is shown by the estimate of £10,702,000 as the revenue from the state lines, as against the expenditure on those railways of £10,782,000. In connection with the railways, the electrification of the suburban lines and of those within a short distance of Melbourne has already cost £4,000,000 and it is estimated that £1,200,000 will be needed to complete the scheme. About 70 per cent of "urban passenger traffic is now carried by electric trains.

While Victoria has spent since June 30, 1917, £9,709,000 on public works and £13,423,000 on soldiers' settlement, the public debt has only increased by £19,000,000, about £4,000,000 having been absolutely paid off.

### EMPLOYMENT INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Commonwealth News Bureau, BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The report for December issued by the superior office of the Public Employment Office indicates a steady decrease in unemployment, the number of applicants for work during the month showing a decrease of 3 per cent from the previous month and a decrease of 7 per cent from December, 1920. The average daily demand for help was 34 as compared with 39 in 1920, 38 in 1919, 94 in 1918, 66 in 1917, 66 in 1916, and 65 in 1915. The average daily number of positions reported filled was 28 as compared with 32 in 1920; 61 in 1919; 62 in 1918; 43 in 1917; 45 in 1916, and 45 in 1915.

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## FRANCE KEEN OVER AERIAL EXHIBITION

Though Few New Technical Improvements Were Shown, the Recent Show at Paris Was the Center of Great Attraction

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—It was to France that the world looked for a lead in the new art of flying in the years 1906-09, which may be termed the natal period of mechanical flight. Wilbur Wright and his brilliant brother achieved a triumph, but it is significant that in 1908 they found that France was the country in Europe where the warmest welcome awaited them.

It is much the same today, as any visitor to the Grand Palais in Paris instantly realizes. Flying has become practicable. It has been used in war with marked effect. Happily one may now regard flying from a different angle, from the proper angle, as the means of quick transport in the element now won for man, giving an entirely new view of the world, and that not only in the material sense, but destined to create its own literature, its own art, its own music.

Still far beyond the means of most people, and a far less intimate proposition than the motorcar, the French of all classes nevertheless rise to the suggestion of flight, and they flock to the Grand Palais to find out all about the latest developments, to see for themselves what manner of machines these are that already take passengers and mails to London, Brussels, Amsterdam, Prague, Warsaw, Madrid, and Morocco.

### Transport the Key-note

The keynote of this year's exposition was transport, not aerial war. Flanking the main exit in the great hall was a row of air transport offices like the counter in a great bank. Here the visitor could book passages by air over half Europe. And considerable business was done in flights around Paris and the battlefields. These offices met the eye of the visitor as he left the show, after having gazed at the handsome interiors of the big passenger aeroplanes.

Decidedly the best way to go to Paris for the show was by air. The special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor traveled by air from London, sitting out in the bows of a Handley-Page machine, which proved on a day of hard frost a somewhat chilly situation. When the machine left London the air port was enveloped in thick mist, and it was curious a few minutes after to look down and see where London's fog terminated in an abrupt line. The pilot took a wide crossing of the Channel, about 60 miles, and it was slow forging against the wind, so that when at last the forest of Montargis was sighted, and the machine began to descend, one felt considerable relief. After that it was but 30 minutes by automobile to the heart of Paris, to the Hotel de Crillon, which is now the Paris rendezvous of this service and has the advantage of being only five minutes' walk from the Grand Palais.

### Little Technical Improvement

The aero show itself was interesting in its almost careful and certainly inspiring surroundings, yet from the technical point of view it contained scarcely a new thing. There was little in the Grand Palais that was not there for the show of 1919, and it surprised one to find some of these old machines and engines described in the newspapers as new. Take, for example, the Breguet types in which the engines were grouped in the center driving one propeller. This was shown in 1919, and was not new even then, for it had been adopted in many German aeroplanes long before. Again, the great four-engine Farman was not essentially different from the smaller Farman, and embodied no very interesting novelty in detail or in general arrangement. As to the Latécoere all-metal example, which was to carry six machine guns and nearly two tons of bombs, it did not look like a flyer, and the landing wheels having a diameter of five feet six inches, were expected to prove an obstacle to quick get-off. Generally speaking, the big 10-ton machines looked as if the limit had almost been reached, and that special hard surface aerodromes and some contrivance to assist getting off would be necessary.

The French, judged by the show, were doing very little with sea aircraft. The Besson exhibits were, however, interesting, one being a small postal craft with three planes, the smallest of which was on top, and the largest occupied the base. The same firm's big quadruplane boat had the second and fourth planes slightly back from the first and third, the object being possibly to reduce strut

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resistance since the effect on the position of the center of pressure could be obtained in a simpler way.

### Luxurious Interior

The Blériot four-engine land machine was a big Spad, and like the other 20-seaters attracted a lot of notice; but there was something very familiar about the Caudrons, the Moranes, the Nieuports and other craft. One of the newest machines was the Fokker passenger monoplane, but it had been on the London-Amsterdam route for over a year. As to the Vickers "Vimy" exhibited by the Atelier des Mureaux, the proprietor of which had bought the building rights for France and her colonies, this was flying two years ago.

The French example of this type, however, had a new interior furnished with a display of art and of indifference to expense that made it the curiosity of the exhibition. It was the first of the type to be fitted with Napier "Lion" 450-horsepower engines. It was to be put on the London-Paris service run by the Grands Express Aériens, owned by the same proprietor as the Atelier des Mureaux, and later on the Paris-Lausanne line.

The only British firm at the Paris Salon was the Bristol Aeroplane Company, which showed the 450-horsepower "Jupiter" engine, formerly known as the Cosmos. This was an air-cooled type that had recently performed wonders in a bench test. The weight and complication of the radiator being saved, a great advantage was offered. The real test, of course, was long endurance, with only such attention as could be given by the ordinary air mechanic. The engine, however, had already done well, being second in the Aerial Derby this year and third last year.

### Helicopter Tested

Mr. Sandhe-Besa had a stand on which he intended to show his 21-plane machine, which, however, had not been assembled on the occasion of the writer's visit. The planes were to be arranged one over another like a Venetian blind, the top leaning forward. It was described as a "tourer" and had a 40-horsepower A.B.C. engine. Such a machine, reminiscent of the Wenham glider and embodying part of the ideal of the slotted wing, should have good lift and a low minimum speed.

Another curiosity was the Pescara helicopter, which looked far too fragile for the air. On a vertical shaft were two tiers of small biplanes, one tier of six rotating from left to right, the other tier of six from right to left. Underneath were the fuselage and 120-horsepower Le Rhone motor. The small biplanes pursuing each other in close order looked as if they would interfere with each other's efficiency, and the value of the side nearest to the central shaft must have been small, aerodynamically speaking. The machine lifted itself off the ground.

### Rarefied Air Compartment

The show contained nothing of importance in airships, but there was the design of the Vauquelin-Garguill airship, in which was obtained the lift of rarefied air contained in three concentric compartments, the inner being nearly a vacuum. This idea was dealt with in a recent article by the writer in The Christian Science Monitor. It certainly has appeared to be the result of miscalculations. The poverty of the aero show from the technical development point of view should not be taken as proof that the French are backward in aeroplane design. Under the excellent system by which an impartial government committee examines any design submitted and, if approving of it, gives an order and pays a liberal price, there is much activity behind the scenes. That this activity will result in some very interesting aeroplanes and flying boats in the future there can be no doubt.

### LETTERS FOR WIDENER LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Widener Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.—Letters and business records of Henry Villard, covering his entire career as a railroad and steamship executive from 1874 until his retirement from business in 1915, have been received by the Widener Library of Harvard University from members of the family. These papers are said to form a remarkable record of the railroad development of the Pacific northwest, showing among other things the important part which German capital played in the financing of the roads.

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## REAFFORESTATION SCHEME OF LABOR

British Organizations in a Co-ordinated Effort to Put Through a New Government Program to Relieve Unemployment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—What might reasonably be regarded as a triumph for the Labor Party at St. Stephens, Westminster, and the Labor movement generally in the country, is the decision of the government to put into operation various schemes of reafforestation with the idea primarily of putting the unemployed upon profitable work.

It is true the government has accepted a Labor policy in a modified and half-hearted way, but it has been accepted and it is the duty of Labor supporters both in the House of Commons and out, if the scheme proves as successful as it is claimed, to insist upon its extension upon a large scale, so that when the next cycle of bad trade comes some one in authority need only to turn out a pigeon-hole to get a move on that will provide work for willing workers.

But, it may be argued, the country is not yet through with the present depression. What is to be done? There is the reafforestation scheme outlined by Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture, to the House of Commons which, it is hoped, will provide healthy and serviceable employment for between 5000 and 6000 men during the next six months.

### Demand for Constructive Work

For very many years Labor has looked upon the ruthless destruction of beautiful woodlands with feelings of shame and anger, as something like sacrilege; and has urged that the reafforestation of huge tracts of land, laid bare after decades of careless and irresponsible woodcutting, could find work for large numbers of workmen during periods of trade depression. Further, that in process of time this policy would prove to be a sound business proposition, dear to the heart of those who regard all social questions on a basis of pounds, shillings and pence, and who stubbornly refuse to allow their business instincts to be swayed by confounded sentiment.

Not that Poplar and Bermondsey or even Manchester and Newcastles, will benefit greatly by the scheme for which the government proposes to find the magnificent sum of £250,000; for this will not nearly go far enough to provide work for the unemployed rural populations where the planting of trees is to be proceeded with. It is truly a strange commentary upon our civilization that less than one-tenth of the price of one battleship is devoted to the peaceful pursuits of tree planting, while orders were recently placed for four battleships.

### Employment Program Lacking

It is impossible, says the Minister of Agriculture, owing to reasons of economy, to carry into execution the scheme of land drainage and planting as laid down by the Forestry Commission and incorporated in the Forestry Act. If the government had devoted a tithe of the money spent on unemployment doles to large and comprehensive schemes of reafforestation and the like, work might have been found for tens of thousands of people who have become demoralized and have lost their self-respect as the result of a policy of "something for nothing." The truth is that when peace came the government, for all its promises, was unprepared, had no arrangement whatever to prevent unemployment, and none to relieve the unemployed beyond an improvised weekly dole.

There are those, prominent in Labor circles, who assert that the government, not to hurt the susceptibility of its friends, was unwilling to take wide comprehensive measures to meet the unemployed problem, for the

reason that the existence of an unemployed army was the prerequisite condition to the onslaught upon wages, to the general lowering of the standard of living which has been such a characteristic feature of this year's industrial situation. Whatever element of truth lies in the charge, which is almost universally believed even among Labor men of moderate views, there are strong and convincing historic facts to support the contention.

### Governmental Indifference

Every trade depression has found the trade unions fighting for their very existence to maintain the accepted standard of comfort for those who come under their protection. There is the historic fact, too, that governments have, on the whole, revealed an almost incredulous and inhuman indifference to the unemployed. It is over 25 years ago since John Burns, afterward a Cabinet Minister, was sent to prison for defying a proclamation of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting unemployed meetings in Trafalgar Square, which had for a whole generation served as the forum of the London agitator. Times have changed since then; Trafalgar Square has recovered its prestige and retains to this day the proud position as center of all great demonstrations to which reformers gravitate to air their views.

The Board of Trade figures for last October show that there were 1,423,792 names on the unemployed registers at the end of the month. These figures, however, do not explain the actual position; the probability is that things are a trifle better, the engineers trade union report records improvement. Blast furnaces and steel works are opening out gradually, and the South Wales tin trade shows unmistakable indications that the tide has turned.

### Blow Aimed at Direct Labor

The increase in the numbers on the live register of the employment exchange is directly attributable to the fact that considerable numbers of men and women failed to register when they had exhausted their benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. With the extension of payments as and from the first week in November their names are being returned in order that they might qualify for the second period of payment which runs for 16 weeks. The act provides for a yet further extension of unemployment benefit up to six weeks if, in the opinion of the Minister of Labor, the problem continues to be serious.

What Labor regards as a direct attack on the policy of direct labor, that is, work undertaken by a municipal authority on its own behalf without recourse to private contractors, is an instruction issued by the Ministry of Health, in which it was laid down that assistance would be given to local authorities to carry out relief works, providing the wages paid were only 75 per cent of those ordinarily paid for unskilled labor in the district.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Commonwealth News Bureau, BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Law Enforcement" is to be the central theme of the annual public meeting of the Lord's Day League of New England, which is to be held in conjunction with the Evangelical Alliance at the Park Street Church on Monday, January 9. The Rev. M. D. Kneeland, general secretary of the league, will give a summary of the work of the past year and among those who are scheduled to speak are Dr. John R. Straton of New York City; Harold E. Wilson, prohibition enforcement officer; and Dr. J. Frank Norris.

## AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO R. L. STEVENSON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Robert Louis Stevenson Club held a dinner in Edinburgh recently at which letters of greeting were read from correspondents in America, including a message from the Stevenson Society of America. The chairman, Sir George Douglas, stated that though the club had not yet celebrated its second anniversary, the members stood at approximately 800. The principal thing the club had done was to purchase the house at 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh, where Stevenson was born.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson said that although he had never had the privilege of meeting Robert Louis Stevenson he was intimate with some of Stevenson's associates, such as Henry James and George Meredith, and he remembered how they had revered his memory. He was familiar with every word that Stevenson ever wrote. They all took joy and delight in studying his wonderful style. It was not only that Stevenson wrote, the story, the play, the poem, not the subject that appealed to them so much as the style. They who had Scottish blood in them gloried in the name of Robert Louis Stevenson. He wrote a wonderful amount of literature, and seemed to live upon his imagination.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson, of St. Giles Cathedral, said one of the hopes of the coming time was to lead the glorious manhood back to those great fields of literature where they might imbibe the glorious ideas of men like Scott and Stevenson. These men had the touch which was peculiarly associated with the Greeks, because the Greek literature remained the supreme type of human literature, and that was because they brought the human touch into it. They connected the civic with the intellectual life. With Scott and Stevenson they could face the future. It was men like Stevenson who enabled a nation to express itself, and he would be a help and strength to them.

Professor Grierson remarked that they were waiting for a novelist in Scotland who would do his duty to his country as well as Thomas Hardy had done for a great part of England. The time had come when a great novelist in Scotland should deal honestly with Scottish life and character in all its activities and varieties. Stevenson was the last great author who had dealt with Scottish life.

At a meeting of the Stevenson Fellowship, also held in Edinburgh, messages were read from members in Honolulu, San Francisco, New York, Egypt, and Canada, and it was stated that the last name added to the fellowship roll was that of Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne, author of "Robert Louis Stevenson in California."

## PERMIT SYSTEM IS HELD TO BE UNFAIR

LYNN, Massachusetts.—A permit system inaugurated by the local union of stitchers, affiliated with the United Shoe Workers of America, was held to be illegal and unfair by Guy Newhall, in his report as master to the Massachusetts Supreme Court. A group of 21 manufacturers had asked the court for an injunction against the system.

Master Newhall declared that the permit system in violation of the rights of the manufacturers, and of the terms of a working agreement. Enforcement of the system, he said, imposed a serious handicap upon manufacturers of shoes. Under the terms of the permit plan, persons seeking work were required to hold not only a union card, but a permit to work in a specified department of a particular plant.



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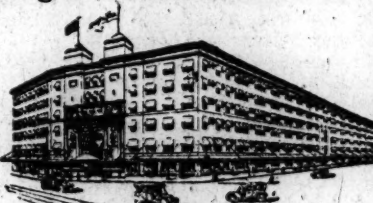
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# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## ORDERS GIVEN THAT START UP BUSINESS

### Railroad Equipment and Steel Purchases That Cannot Be Held Back Indicate Some of Buying That Is Accumulating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Some of the orders that can no longer be held back are coming through with the New Year in a way that is bearing out the predictions of better business that promises to improve in proportion as stable conditions are established. Just now the steel industry is benefiting and the railroads are the buyers.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has called for \$15,000,000 worth of new equipment in order to be prepared for "the great volume of traffic destined to move with the coming revival of business."

The Pennsylvania Railroad has placed orders for 80,000 tons of steel rails for 1922 delivery.

The Japanese Government has ordered 13,000 tons of rails.

To further strengthen the situation it is announced that the Polish Government has paid to the Baldwin Locomotive Works the interest due January 1 on the \$7,000,000 notes taken in payment for engines.

While this does not mean the immediate 100 per cent operation of all the steel mills it does reflect the confidence that is growing to the point where the results are taking the concrete form of orders which set the readjusted wheels of business in motion.

### Steel Prospects for 1922

Since iron and steel are basic industries their activity is an index to general conditions, therefore the review by the Iron Age is of importance.

"The steel trade enters the new year in a spirit of qualified hopefulness. It expects 1922 to be better than 1921. The country has been swept bare of steel, and consumers, having used up considerably more material in 1921 than mills shipped them, now have the mills at their sole dependence. While capacity will continue well in excess of demand, a 60 per cent operation some time in the new year is not considered too much to expect.

"Nineteen hundred twenty-one goes down in the records as a 33 per cent year in steel. Ingot production probably exceeded 19,500,000 tons, against 40,881,000 in 1920. Immediate future of demand and prices is not clear. Steel producers have ceased to predict large railroad buying, but, as it amounted to only about 15 per cent of the total in 1920 and less than that percentage in 1921, they feel safe in counting on better things in 1922."

"After the holiday shutdowns of larger steel companies, operations are somewhat larger, the Steel Corporation running this week at somewhat more than 45 per cent. For independent the average is probably nearer one-third. Holiday bankings of blast furnaces amounted to much less than looked for. Production in December was 1,649,086 tons, or 53.196 per day. The daily increase was about 6000 tons, or 13 per cent. Six furnaces blew in last month and one blew out, the number active January 1 being 125, against 120 one month previous.

"Pig iron sales have been very light, and no inquiries of importance have developed. Southern iron has receded another 50 cents to \$16.50, and malleable has been marked down 50 cents in Pittsburgh.

"New iron and steel capacity under construction at the beginning of 1922 is the smallest in many years. Only six open-hearth furnaces are planned for 1922, with annual capacity estimated at 217,500 gross tons, and only two blast furnaces, with a capacity of 310,000 tons."

### Equipment Is Needed

Apart from the future demand that is bound to come with the increasing development of hydroelectric power throughout the world, the immediate call for steel is coming from the railroads, and consequently the views of President Woodin of the American Car & Foundry Company is interesting. He says that 1922 ought to see a big improvement in the equipment industry. Continuing, he says: "Like other lines, the equipment industry depends, to a big extent, on the American farmer. Agricultural experts say the farmer's prospects for 1922 are bright. If we have bumper crops next year, and the farmer gets good prices, the railroads will not have the equipment to handle the transportation required."

New freight car orders placed in 1921 have been the lowest in 20 years. In the first 10 months only 13,227 new freight cars were ordered for domestic and foreign service against 105,669 in all of 1920.

According to statistics, 3,204,258 new freight cars for domestic and foreign use were ordered in this country in 20 years ended December 31, 1920. This would indicate an average of more than 160,000 yearly. Since 1912 this average has been reached and exceeded in only two years, 1916 and 1918.

"The railroads of this country, and for that matter the whole world, have been neglected since the war started," Mr. Woodin said. "Their equipment has run down, and they are behind even ordinary requirements. Perhaps half the freight cars in use on American railroads today need repairs."

One by one plants continue to re-open operations as witnesses the Ohio Steel Foundry plant which will be re-opened on January 15. The plant will give employment to more than 500 men on the same wage scale as was in effect when the plant closed last November.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Guaranty Company of New York announced yesterday that subscription books for the Dutch East Indies \$40,000,000 6 per cent external bonds had been closed.

The foreign trade of Estonia for September was remarkable because it established a favorable balance for the first time since the trade depression began, more than a year ago, according to the United States Department of Commerce. The export trade for November and early December was less active, with imports continuing largely to exceed exports. About 30 per cent of the imports during October were cereals and foodstuffs, with machinery, textiles, and footwear conspicuous items.

The volume of business in the United States for the week ending December 28, measured by total debits to individual accounts, reported by 153 of the country's leading clearing houses, totaled \$6,524,000,000, or about \$2,510,000,000 less than for the preceding week, and \$2,039,000,000, or 23.5 per cent less than for the last week of 1920.

As the result of financial assistance extended by the federal government, the Victoria Orchardists Cooperative Association was able to place the whole of the available canned fruits on the London market at satisfactory prices. The turnover of the association for the year was \$265,377.

Holland made the first grant of credit to Germany after the war, amounting to 200,000,000 florins, of which only about 40,000,000 had been utilized up to November, 1921.

## PACIFIC LUMBER TRADE OPTIMISTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Prospects for an increasing export lumber business from the United States are bright, according to J. J. Donovan, a leading lumberman of the Pacific coast, at a meeting in mid-December leading lumbermen of the Pacific Northwest Foreign Trade Conference.

The lumber exported to Japan in 1919, he said, totaled 39,000,000 feet; for 1920, 77,000,000 feet, and for 1921 will reach 200,000,000 feet.

While the United States, the speaker said, manufactures one-half of the world's lumber supply it uses 95 per cent of it. But the remaining 5 per cent was termed a big factor in the country's export business. China, he said, is the greatest potential market in the world.

One hundred and seven mills in the northwest, reporting to the West Coast Lumberman's Association for the week ending December 10, indicated that the production of lumber is 14 per cent below normal. A few months ago this figure hovered around 28 and 30. Thus the indication is that the lumber business is steadily going back to normal.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES	Jan. 4, 1922	Dec. 29, 1921	Jan. 4, 1921
Gold & gold cer.	\$377,675	\$380,911	\$250,120
Gold & silver cer.	507,836	534,099	405,644
Gold with for ad.	—	—	3,300
Total gold held	885,511	914,010	659,079
U.S. gov't bonds	1,902,912	1,846,369	1,284,762
U.S. bonds	16,875	108,221	151,441
Total gold res.	2,805,298	2,868,600	2,080,282
U.S. gov't bonds	124,504	122,600	196,586
Total res.	2,929,802	2,991,200	2,276,868
U.S. gov't bonds	—	—	—
Secured by U.S.	477,454	487,193	1,104,536
Gov't bonds	635,111	692,640	1,502,813
All other	126,865	114,240	234,759
U.S. gov't bonds	1,239,422	1,294,073	2,842,108
U.S. bonds	48,675	59,472	26,121
U.S. gov't bonds	—	—	—
U.S. gov't bonds	113,000	113,500	259,375
All other	69,435	62,472	2,410
U.S. gov't bonds	1,470,821	1,536,851	2,330,014
U.S. bonds	35,203	38,015	17,850
U.S. gov't bonds	7,923	7,936	12,393
U.S. gov't bonds	638,462	559,766	744,131
U.S. gov't bonds	14,108	20,576	5,887
U.S. gov't bonds	5,176,417	5,151,306	6,186,408
U.S. gov't bonds	102,368	102,186	99,908
U.S. gov't bonds	215,523	213,324	202,098
U.S. gov't bonds	416	57,444	—
U.S. gov't bonds	68,307	71,634	35,592
U.S. gov't bonds	1,731,374	1,666,018	1,795,242
U.S. gov't bonds	28,457	26,873	25,847
U.S. gov't bonds	1,629,193	1,764,524	1,844,782
U.S. gov't bonds	2,405,316	2,443,497	3,270,023
U.S. gov't bonds	82,850	84,548	213,552
U.S. gov't bonds	532,838	458,960	592,550
U.S. gov't bonds	15,648	28,323	21,651
U.S. gov't bonds	5,176,417	5,151,306	6,186,408
U.S. gov't bonds	71.1%	71.1%	74.6%
U.S. gov't bonds	—	—	—
U.S. gov't bonds	98.5%	97.2%	92.1%

\*Calculated on basis of net deposits and U.S. gov't bonds in circulation.

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Jan. 4, 1922	Dec. 29, 1921	Jan. 4, 1921
Gold	5,624,400	5,624,400	5,624,400
Gold & silver	5,180,400	4,791,100	5,385,000
Loans & discounts	37,421,300	36,487,400	35,583,500
Deposits	2,830,300	2,674,100	2,577,900
War advances	—	—	—
U.S. gov't bonds	34,160,000	24,500,000	26,250,000
Bank rate %	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

## BUICK PLANTS TO RESUME

FLINT, Michigan—The Buick Motor Company plants, which have been closed since December 3 for the usual mid-winter inventory, will resume work in all departments January 9 on a full-time production schedule.

## BRITISH CREDIT RANKING HIGHER

### Government Offering of 5 1/2 Per Cent Eight-Year Treasury Bonds Proves to Be Successful—Other Financial Trends

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—More stress should be laid on the moral than on the material side of the success of the continuous offering of 5 1/2 per cent eight-year treasury bonds by the British Government. When this admittedly hybrid security—neither short nor long in duration—was introduced in July, it was intended primarily to afford a means of prolonging certain early-maturing forms of war debt, and succeeded to the extent of converting \$29,000,000 of such obligations.

At the same time the new bonds were offered for cash at 97 per cent, and a good many people scoffed at the idea that cash subscriptions would be of any magnitude. In the first weeks the public response was just good enough to encourage those who applauded the return to the system of continuous issue which had been so prolific during the war; in the dead weeks of August the skeptics had their turn. Suddenly subscriptions swelled, and when it became known that the terms would be changed at the beginning of October, the rush to buy was accelerated. On October 3 a second series, identical in date of maturity with the first but with the price raised from 97 to 93 per cent, was inaugurated.

### Seeking Public Money

This was the first occasion since the outbreak of war that the British Government had ventured to solicit public, as contrasted with market, money on terms slightly better for itself and slightly less favorable to the investor. The occasion marked the end of the dreary tale of loss, through depreciation, to everybody who had supported war or "victory" loans. Now the second series of Treasury bonds has been closed, and a third or "C" series is offered at 93.

Cash subscriptions in rather less than 20 weeks, during which the earlier series were on offer, aggregated \$112,500,000, a more than respectable sum, whether it be measured as a whole or by weekly average, seeing that a minimum of energy and expenditure was put into advertising the bonds. Of course the successive reductions in the bank rate, from 7 to 5 per cent, which brought down the interest paid by joint stock banks on fixed deposits to 3 per cent, helped the Treasury bonds.

The two factors which kept fixed deposits high had been the instability of British Government securities and the possibility of evading income tax on interest from cash deposits. When government securities began to rise, and when 5 1/2 per cent, subject to tax, was worth more than 5 per cent, tax evasion which is different from tax-free—fixed deposits began to leave the banks for the more suitable haven of Treasury bonds. The most nervous class of money owners has been maneuvered out of its comfortable lair, and the satisfactory cash subscriptions to eight-year Treasury bonds have obliterated the accumulation of floating debt, which otherwise would have grown materially as the result of the shrinkage in revenue in the first eight months of the national financial year.

### Maturity Date Extended

Before leaving the new series of Treasury bonds, it should be mentioned that, while the price is raised 1 per cent, the date of maturity is extended by just over one year, or to May 15, 1930, which seems to imply that the series "C" bonds will remain on offer until the end of the current fiscal year.

Secular rather than secrecy surrounds the objects and the circumstances of the visits of a number of representatives of German official and financial personages to London. Judicious inference sometimes carries further than the attempt to force confidences in such matters. Every considered utterance on the British side, whether governmental or professional, financial, on the subject of German payments, has been in the direction of conserving Germany's ultimate ability to pay rather than of forcing early payment.

That is a rational attitude, and does not ignore the prior claims of the devastated regions of France for restoration, which are taken into account before British interests are brought into play. These latter can afford to wait, and there is a certain degree of common ground between the German debtor and the British creditor in seeking to ease the present situation for the ultimate ease of both. The creditor requires an earnest of good intention which the debtor seems hardly able to offer at the moment, and so the rapprochement, which is purely financial, waits.

### Mark, Sterling and Dollar

As this is written, the depreciation in the mark has ceased, and a contrary movement has taken place. Even if it be ephemeral, the advantage of give-and-take is established. Sterling appreciates in respect to the dollar if Anglo-American relations strengthen, and similarly marks rise when London and Berlin are financially less hostile. Meanwhile, investors in home industrial and trading undertakings are still ruefully contemplating their wounds. Nor are they alone, for a good many of the overseas enterprises in which British capital is engaged are suffering from the world-wide depression. The

lesser Argentine railways show pitifully poor results for the year ended with June, with the consequence that numerous classes of debenture and preference stocks have gone out of the dividend list.

Most of these were essentially speculative in character, but passably safe in anything like normal times. The Peruvian Corporation, whose capital represents a fraction of the debt incurred by the Republic to British bondholders many years ago, is paying 1/2 of 1 per cent on its preference capital for the year to June 30, in contrast with 1 1/4 per cent for the preceding period. Shareholders in some home enterprises come off very well.

### One Company's Profit

Thus, though the sewing-cotton company, J. & P. Coats, reports a gross profit of £2,116,800, which includes an unstated amount for refund of excess profits duty, in contrast with £4,168,300 for the preceding year, after deduction of the same tax, the ordinary dividend is retained at the handsome rate of 17 1/2 per cent. This is managed by dint of economy in administrative expenses, by the suppression of special allocation for insurance, the absence of necessity for depreciating investments, and the reduction of the undivided balance by nearly £600,000.

Few companies have equal scope for savings of this description, and in many instances substantial profits have been transformed into almost sensational trading losses, entailing drafts on reserves and the disappearance of dividends. Singularly enough, companies entering either for food or drink report turnover and profits which do not in the smallest degree reflect the notorious shrinkage in the purchasing power of the community.

## SCOTTISH WOOLEN TRADE CONDITIONS

### Business Has Improved Encouragingly in Home Markets—Foreign Demand Is Quiet

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HAWICK, Scotland—The Scottish textile industries, generally, are in a rather better condition than they have been for many months past. It would be too much to say that the tide has fully turned even in those branches where business may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, but with some degree of briskness about the hosiery and underwear trade, and a better atmosphere in the tweed industry the outlook is less gloomy. The bulk of the business is being done in the home markets, the foreign trade being still very quiet.

Several of the tweed manufacturers have received spring repeats and orders for special lines, covering good Saxony and fine worsteds, which are wanted in preference to chevots, and as merchants urgently require these goods more looms have been put on, longer hours are being worked, and in some instances factories are running almost full time.

Manufacturers have been reluctant to advance the price of tweeds, owing to the difficulty that has hitherto been experienced in obtaining orders, but with good wools advancing in price they have intimated an increase in certain lines in order to cover themselves against the advances they have to pay for the raw material. The advance is not general, but if costs rise in any section without a fall in others, the result will be obvious. In any case it upsets the ideas of those who were formerly in a position to place some orders, but who held off in the deluded hope that they would be able to buy cheaper later on.

All the hosiery, underwear, and knitted goods manufacturers are very well employed. The trade has drifted away from the usual lines into special makes, and merchants are freely ordering good quality knitted costumes with design and color about them, as well as coats, vests, and scarfs.

### BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Jan. 4, 1922	Dec. 29, 1921	Jan. 4, 1921
Circulation	£125,694	£126,520	£121,569
Public deposits	17,118	16,087	16,719
Private deposits	174,902	106,532	154,987
Gov't securities	65,751	36,991	85,750
Other securities	120,020	82,164	84,729
Reserve	21,195	20,364	15,165
Propor. reserve to	11.34	16.61	8.83
Liab. %	128,439	128,434	128,285
Bank rate %	5	5	7

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £294,723,000, against £299,399,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £28,648,000, compared with £28,601,000 in the previous week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £732,292,000, against £877,193,000 this week last year.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs.	Wed.	Parity
Starling	\$4.18 1/2	\$4.18 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	0.753 1/2	0.753 1/2	1.330
France (Belgian)	0.753 1/2	0.753 1/2	1.330
France (Swiss)	1.580	1.580	1.930
Italy	0.457 1/2	0.457 1/2	1.380
Germany	3.854	3.854	4.020
German marks	0.080	0.081 1/2	2.380
Canadian dollar	34 1/2	34 1/2	953
Argentine peso	35.5	35.5	950
Drachmas (Greece)	0.445	0.445	1.330
Pesetas	1.487	1.493	1.920
Swedish kronor	2.470	2.475	2.680
Norwegian kroner	1.648	1.648	2.680
Danish kroner	1.955	1.955	2.680

## AUSTRALIAN TRADE OPPORTUNITY TOLD

### Future Dependent on Development of Woolen and Other Industries and Gaining Share of Many Nearby Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—That Australia's trade future is dependent in part on the development of the woolen industry and of more secondary industries, is the conclusion expressed by the Federal Bureau of Commerce and Industry. In estimating the commercial opportunities before the manufacturers of the Commonwealth, the bureau lays stress upon the opportunities presented by Eastern countries and by the hundreds of islands in the western Pacific which offer a natural market for primary products and manufactures.

The very circumstances—geographical position—which makes Australia vulnerable, also offers peculiar advantages for competing with Europe and America in the huge markets of Asia. This is particularly so in regard to India, which offers a promising market. That Australia has not availed herself of opportunities is indicated by the fact that in a recent year India exported to the Commonwealth goods valued at \$4,000,000, while she only received from Australia products of the value of £1,500,000.

### Japanese Competition

In the Indian field the representatives of the Commonwealth have to face the determined competition of Japan and the United States. Before the war Japan supplied only 2 1/2 per cent of Indian requirements, but in 1919 the percentage had increased to 20, while in the same period Australian exports to India only increased from 0.7 1/2 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent. The same competition and the same possibilities are noted in connection with the Straits Settlements, the Malay States, Java, and aloha the coast of China.

The Bureau of Commerce urges upon Australian producers and merchants the tremendous possibilities in the Orient, where 400,000,000 inhabitants of China offer an enormous scope for commercial enterprise. In the last eight or nine years the value of the trade in China has risen from £60,000,000 to £400,000,000.

Mr. Stirling Taylor, the director of the bureau, has received encouraging reports from Mr. Edward S. Little, the Australian Trade Commissioner in China. As a result of Mr. Little's work many inquiries are now being received from China. Among recent orders was one for 12,000 tons of copper, which could not be supplied, owing to the fact that Australia's copper mines were shut down as the result of world price conditions. Inquiries for several thousand tons of flour were also received, but the price quoted could not compare with the cheaper rate of the American product. At present the possibility of supplying 275,000 railway sleepers is being considered.

The necessity for quick action if Chinese contracts are to be secured is recognized by the director of the commerce bureau, and he favors the establishment at Shanghai or some other important coastal port of a special agent with power to make decisions promptly.

### Informing the World

Mr. Stirling Taylor believes that the Commonwealth can only reap the benefit of its great natural resources if it makes these favorably known throughout the world. He urges therefore the appointment of men of outstanding ability as trade commissioners in Great Britain, United States, France, India, Egypt, South Africa, China, Japan, South America and the Straits Settlements. These trade commissioners would inform the bureau of all opportunities for new business and would keep it efficiently posted concerning all questions affecting trade, industry and commerce.

This recommendation from the commerce bureau is in line with the opinions expressed recently by the Prime Minister and state premiers, on the occasion of the conference in Melbourne.

It was recognized then that the development of rich lands in the Commonwealth and the placing of suitable immigrants upon these lands, represented only one portion of the problem of successfully settling the continent of Australia. The other requirement was the finding of new markets and the exploitation of old ones, to keep pace with the rising tide of production. The appointment of trade commissioners was one way recognized by the conference. Mr. Stirling Taylor's report would therefore seem peculiarly opportune.

The chief requirement is declared to be capital for factories of much greater size, equipped for quantity and cheap production, and designed to meet the needs of purchasers in other countries as well as in Australia.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market displayed firmness yesterday and closing prices were slightly higher, with May at 1.11 1/2 and July at 1.01 1/2. Corn reacted fractionally, May delivery closing at 53 1/2 and July at 54 1/2. Higher quotations on hogs gave some firmness to provisions. May rye 84 1/2, July rye 77, May barley 55 1/2, May ribs 7.97, January pork 15.00, January lard 8.67, March lard 8.87.

English steel companies state that the average price of rails and plates fell during 1921 from \$24 1/2 to \$20 1/2.

## DIVIDENDS

Directors of the General Motors Corporation have voted to pass quarterly on common. Quarterly distributions of 25 cents have been made since March, 1920. In January, 1921, the directors voted to omit the customary quarterly stock dividend on common. Quarterly on other classes of stock were declared as follows: 6% preferred \$1.50; 6% debenture \$1.50; 7% debentures \$1.75; all payable February 1 to stock of January 14.

Federal Sugar Refining, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common, and 1 1/4% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

Electrical Utilities, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable January 16 to stock of January 7.

Mexican Seaboard Oil, \$2, payable \$1 January 16 and \$1 March 16, to stock of January 10.

Ingersoll Rand, quarterly



## PREDICAMENT OF MINERS IN BRITAIN

Tens of Thousands of Coal Workers Are Said to Be Receiving Inadequate Wages, as an Aftermath of the Great Strike

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—What The Times describes as the "Miners' Appeal for Help" very forcibly reminds one of a quotation from one of Bacon's Essays, where he says: "The desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess; neither can angel or man, come in danger by it." Truly the position of the miners is one that compels pity in the majority of right thinking folk, for the conditions in many districts are such that would soften the feelings of the most callous among men.

Tens of thousands of men are at the moment in receipt of a wage that is insufficient to maintain a standard of comfort for themselves, their wives and families based simply upon material needs, leaving entirely unconsidered the necessities of life which civilization demands to be included in what is loosely known as the standard of living. It was to meet this problem that Frank Hodges and his colleagues, on behalf of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, sought an interview with the Prime Minister with a view to obtaining financial assistance for the mining industry from the £3,000,000 left over from the £10,000,000 grant made by the government as its contribution to the recent strike settlement.

### Why Miners Failed

To paraphrase Bacon: It was the desire of power in excess that caused the miners to fail, combined—not with the desire of knowledge in excess—but with a lamentable lack of knowledge and an overweening and mistaken sense of their own importance and power in the industrial life of the community. But grant all that; are not the miners entitled to a little of men's charity in the dark and dismal days into which they have fallen, or is the advantage of the victor to be driven home until the vanquished is humiliated and crushed? The difficulty, of course, is to divorce sentiment and kindly feelings from the "economics of industry"; there is always a great and widening gulf between what the heart and conscience dictates and what the finances of an industry allow.

Presenting the case for the miners, Mr. Hodges explained that the reduction in the rates of wages for both underground and surface men was as much as from 7s. to 9s. per day in certain districts; that the actual rate per hour for skilled colliers had fallen to 1s. and that of surface men to 8d. per hour. There was the further fact that the condition of the miners was further aggravated in consequence of short time; taking the industry as a whole, said Mr. Hodges, the miners were working a trifle less than four shifts a week, while some individual collieries were working but two shifts a week, and others had closed down entirely.

### Government's Basic Plan

It is not difficult to understand the reasons for the Prime Minister's refusal to allocate the sum asked for; after all, the larger question of unemployment is more serious than the position of the mining industry; a grant to the latter would be bitterly resented by other industries equally in a bad way. Whatever schemes the government eventually puts into execution to relieve distress and suffering will operate among the miners in precisely the same manner as among other sections of the community. Contrary to the belief among the miners' leaders, the £3,000,000—the balance of the subvention—did not actually exist, had not been voted by the House, and would have to be borrowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a proposal which Mr. Lloyd George feared would not meet with the approval of the House of Commons.

The argument underlying the proposal of the miners' representatives has been stated quite clearly by Mr. Hodges and is to the effect that as coal is the basis of British industry, mining should be treated differently to others. The supremacy of British industry in the past has been due in no small measure to the fact that right on its own doorstep there was an abundance of cheap coal, cheap not only in the sense that it was obtainable at a comparatively small cost per ton, but also to the fact that, regarded from the point of the calorific value, it was on the whole equal to the world's best, while much of it was superior to that mined in any other field.

### Sound Business Proposition

That being an indisputable statement of fact, and as it is further urged by employers, particularly in the steel and engineering trades, that the enormous price of coal seriously affects the cost of their manufactured goods, handicapping their efforts in the markets of the world, would it not be a sound business proposition financially to assist the mining industry, which would produce cheap coal and enable other industries to get moving and so find employment for hundreds of thousands of men and women now unemployed through no fault of their own?

The writer does not share the view of Lord Wey and others that unemployment is entirely, or even primarily, due to high costs of production, but admitting there is more than an element of truth in the statement, then Mr. Hodges' proposal has much in its favor. Cheaper coal, cheaper steel, cheaper locomotives,

ships and machinery all imply a stronger demand and more people taken off the streets. But, as the special Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has repeatedly emphasized in these columns, cheaper coal does not depend so much on low wages as upon the utilization of modern high speed methods; not so much upon the miner as upon the employer, who, secure in the enjoyment of a comfortable dividend in the past, has allowed his undertakings to follow on in the production of coal in pretty much the same manner as in the days of his father.

### Other Industries Affected

The same applies to many other industries, engineering, transport, loading and unloading of ships. If the zeal and energy which found expression to the end of reducing wages were employed in the reorganization of industry on practical lines, and the scrapping of obsolete methods and machinery, the old country might find itself in a few years' time as being in a fair way to recovering its one-time position in the markets of the world besides paying off its debts.

There is a curious anomaly in the present position of British coalfields, in the disparity in the reductions in wages operating between March and November, which in the case of colliers, vary from round about 12½ per cent in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire and Nottinghamshire, to 50 per cent in South Wales and the Forest of Dean. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that Welsh coal is of the highest quality and has been much sought after. Surely all the facts are not known—at least, to the general public; for instance, there is explanation needed of a condition of things that barely manages to provide the Welsh miner with a wage per day just about half that paid in Nottinghamshire for similar skill for a much lower quality coal.

## ROAD TO TRADE REVIVAL OUTLINED

Sir Edward Stockton Advocates Industry, Optimism, and the Cancellation of War Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
MANCHESTER, England.—To Sir Edward Stockton, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, there is a silver lining to every trade cloud, and when he addressed the members of the Manchester Insurance Institute, on "The Road to Prosperous Trade," his optimism was found to be undiminished by the gloom overhanging the business world.

There was no more important question at the present time, he said, than that of trying to find the means of securing a commercial prosperity in its truest and broadest sense—not a so-called prosperity which is confined to the making of huge profits, and the paying of big dividends, but a real prosperity which has for its main purpose the general well-being of all classes of the community.

There had been and there were difficulties to face in almost all branches of industry, and it was necessary that both employers and employed should tackle their obstacles in a cheerful and tolerant spirit with a thoughtful and extended outlook. There were no doubt many reasons why certain sections of trade were in a most unsatisfactory state, but the position had, in Sir Edward's opinion, been made much worse by the prevalence of an exaggerated feeling of depression which seems to have become almost ingrained into the system of so many commercial men, and he was quite sure that a much happier condition would be achieved if there were a reasonable display of confidence in our power to improve matters. As one of the main points, he said, "toward finding the road to prosperous trade, let us concentrate our efforts toward preventing the dissemination of unreasonable pessimism; let us assist in developing a position of stability and confidence which undoubtedly is the mainspring of real prosperity."

### Question of Foreign Markets

After touching on the dangers of excessive inflation, and pointing out the need for the honest endeavor on the part of the workers to obtain a maximum output for which a fair day's pay should be given for a fair day's work, Sir Edward passed from the necessity of complete freedom of trade from harassing restrictions, whether from governmental departments or trade unions, to the question of foreign markets.

"We need to remember," he said, "that no other great nation is dependent upon foreign trade as is Great Britain, and with this in mind the political and social conditions which exist in our great trade centers in foreign countries become a matter of close concern to us here. We have to recognize that the advantages of trading must be mutual or there can be no lasting state of commercial prosperity. The prosperity and stability of our overseas customers are of considerable interest to trade. Nothing is more certain than that no country can suffer without involving others in its sufferings. The war had demonstrated this truism in no uncertain way, and each country is either directly or indirectly going through the process of digesting the unhappy fact."

### The Path of Safety

As far as Britain was concerned, there was only one path of safety, not to speak of progress, and that path lay in the development and expansion of export trade. To achieve this, her interest in world peace was permanent. International trade had been subject to many drawbacks, various financial schemes had been considered from time to time, each launched with the hope of finding a solution of the exist-

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ing difficulties of arranging credits, but whilst stable currency and steady exchanges would materially assist in restoring trade, there was no panacea for the evils of the situation. What was most needed was a process of drastic economy in all unproductive expenditure, and a largely increased volume of essential production in all countries. That was undoubtedly the prime necessity everywhere if the intertrading relations of the world are to be thoroughly restored. There was no royal road leading direct to stable exchanges, except by individual and national economy, coupled with honest and genuine work by each section of the community.

"The suggestion," went on Sir Edward, "that the government should limit stocks of the market and finance them for an indefinite period, is, in my opinion, impracticable and useless. There would inevitably be a heavy loss entailed in the competition against non-subsidized goods. Governmental association with trade invariably acts as a handicap to development. A much more likely solution of the difficulties which so acutely affect all countries would be for our government to press for the cancellation of the war debts between the allied nations. There is no gainsaying the fact that this dead weight is crushing the vitality of commerce at its root, and the answer it is realized that these allied war debts are strangling the world's economic recovery and should be mutually canceled, the better it will be for every one. When a trader made that he has made a bad debt he faces the position and writes the loss off at the earliest opportunity. Surely this method might well be copied by the allied countries with advantage to all concerned."

#### STATE ATTORNEYS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At the request of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, States Attorney-General Newton has called a conference of district attorneys in this State at Albany next Wednesday for action toward better enforcement of the criminal laws.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## NEW SOUTH WALES' BROADER OUTLOOK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—This state is in an educational renaissance. The enrollment of 3300 students in Sydney University, an increase of 100 per cent in five years, is one result, but the challenging of old traditions and the demand for practical benefits may lead to a recasting of values. The crying need for better coordination between cultural education and technical education is forcing intelligent thinking on the part of the man in the street—and the woman in the home.

Education in New South Wales is becoming a household problem, a political and financial problem, an agricultural problem, and a community problem. In the hall of war and the storm of industrial reconstruction, the narrow highway of pre-war ideals in education has been severely tested, its ruins exposed, and its boundaries altered. A broader, finer thoroughfare, with branching roads, will replace it. Ancient theories are no longer sacred. They must measure up to the new standard—the making of good citizens, the equipping of the young for well-filled lives, the training of the housewife, the doubling of bushels to the acre and of pounds of butter to the dairy cow.

## Labor's Criticisms and Demands

Many voices demand attention today and each contributes to the new highway. The Labor Minister for Education, Mr. T. D. Mutch, who is aggressively practical, declares his belief that "academic" high school education has been made a fetish, although he does not necessarily go all the way with the Labor colleague, who asserts that Sydney University is taking the son of the workman—42 per cent of the students at the Sydney University are benefiting by the bursary system—and making good material over into a snob. Easily heard is the chorus from the public-spirited citizens of Orange, demanding the establishment of junior technical, commercial, domestic science, and dressmaking classes for the small township and pointing scornfully to the cleaning of bricks by unskilled labor at a small wage while a tailoring firm is advertising vainly for hands at good salaries. The statistician marshals his figures to prove the falling production and calls for new facilities for modern agricultural training, and the parents acclaim more practical ideals for their girls and no longer accept concepts which neglect home welfare.

Criticism of the university is not confined to Labor members of Parliament. Only recently Mr. R. W. G. Mackay, the retiring secretary of the Public Questions Society of the university, declared that the society was the one agency working for a free and liberal attitude within the institution. The present system of cram did not make for solid reading and thinking, and what was for worse, the university had little community life and took little interest in public affairs. Although the largest home of learning in Australia, it carried no weight in the councils of the day, and some of its friends revealed in this fact, striving to keep it outside the pale of general public life in a cramped, narrow, selfish existence of its own. With such criticism Mr. Mutch would probably agree, while he would not necessarily support Mr. Mackay's declaration that the university should provide a cultural atmosphere in which the undergraduate might develop his faculties in a broad sense.

## Public Schools of Sydney

In the educational reformation the position of what are known as the Great Public Schools of Sydney is somewhat pathetic. They are feeling intensely the pressure of competition from the high schools provided by the state, and of recent years they have found increasing difficulty in paying salaries equal to those ruling in the government institutions. The way out of financial pressure is not easily seen. Higher school fees would acquiesce any tendency of the public school to become the preserve of the sons of the rich, thus producing class feeling. An attempt is being made by an appeal to old boys and public-spirited citizens to establish permanent endowment funds, as in the case of the English public schools, for the payment of adequate salaries to the staffs and to permit of modern development.

Few persons in Sydney appear to doubt the value of public school traditions, ideals and influence, but the acid test today is their utility in a new way in which scholarship is less associated than technical training and in which government schools cover much the same ground. Their friends claim that they offer something which their rivals cannot give—scope for individualism and for the development of originality, a claim to which the critic who believes in objective values as the test of true education takes exception.

But the state high schools have their difficulties. They are not beloved of the Minister for Education, a Labor man, whose sincerity, thoroughness, and driving force have made him the friend of many educationalists who shudder at his heresies but are grateful to him for placing the adequate training of the youth of this state in the very forefront of national duty. Mr. Mutch is not an upholder of the demand for "academic" high schools. He holds that it is waste of time to send a child to a high school unless a profession has been definitely mapped out for him—far better devote the same time to giving him a sound technical education. And he would move more than talk, for he has remodelled the old Darlinghurst jail

into a modern technical college which will provide annually for 5500 boys and 2500 girls.

In place of more academic high schools, the minister would establish agricultural high schools, which would cover most of the subjects taught in the former while fitting the student to enter upon life on the land with a clear intelligent grasp of the problems of agriculture, sheep raising and a firm determination to save his ensilage and conserve his rainfall. The student of tomorrow will understand the folly of burning lucerne one year, because of its low market value, and then losing, in New South Wales, 15,000,000 sheep a year or two later because of this very lack of fodder conservation. Instead of an average butter yield of 117 pounds annually per dairy cow, he will aim at the American average of 220 pounds or the Danish of 300 pounds; he will never rest content with 12 bushels of wheat to the acre when he reads the figures for America and England. New South Wales has its excellent Hawkesbury Agricultural College, but it is so short-staffed and cramped in accommodation that 60 students are shut out.

## Call for Technical Courses

The Parent and Citizens Association of Orange has emphasized the need for technical education in country townships. Dressmaking and needlework, domestic science, practical lessons in home decoration, these are pointed out as not making it necessary to exclude from the life of the country girl the culture and general knowledge which should not be the mark of any favored class or academic high school. There are many little townships in this State which are prepared to assist in raising local loans for educational purposes, but Mr. Dooley, the new Labor Premier of New South Wales, hesitates to take up piecemeal a question covering the whole State and calling for the expenditure of £2,000,000, to bring all school buildings up to requirements. It is sufficient in passing to notice his intention to spend that sum in the interests of the youth of this state.

In his reply to the deputation from Orange, the Premier declared his support for a broader educational system, paying the greatest attention to the technical side. He regretted the tendency to overload the professions, and instanced a recent list of 154 new lawyers in place of the four or five for whom he was informed, there was room at the bar.

The Premier also touched on a feature of education which must receive increasing attention, the problem of vocational guidance. Mr. Dooley has been in touch with his colleague in charge of the education department on the question of ascertaining the probable openings in the various branches of trade within a given period, as well as in the professions and agriculture. The Premier has faith that a practicable scheme may be worked out to assist parents and boys and girls to look ahead and weigh prospects. As a corollary, he believes that the day is not far distant when technical education will be compulsory in New South Wales.

## STANDARDS FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Standards setting forth the "purpose of the school," instruction, program of studies and qualification of teachers were adopted at the recent meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It was in 1919 that the standards committee of the association undertook its task. At the 1920 meeting a preliminary set of standards was subjected to considerable discussion. This year the committee's presentation was adopted without further debate. An attempt was made to include provisions for a mental test, but this was voted down.

## The standards accepted read as follows:

1. The purpose of the school should be to develop in each individual to the fullest possible extent the knowledge, interests, ideals, habits, and powers whereby he will find his place and use that place to shape both himself and society toward ever nobler ends.

2. The presence of such an effective purpose in a school will be shown by the intellectual attainment of the pupils, their courtesy, industry, respect for authority, sense of personal responsibility, initiative, and habits and powers of ready and effective cooperation.

3. A public high school especially should be in close relation to the community which it serves. With due allowance for local conditions, the efficiency of the service of the school will be revealed by its drawing power, as shown by the percentage of the school population enrolled in the school, and by its retentive power as shown by the percentage of entrants who complete the course.

4. The instruction shall be on a high level, as measured by present standards and as shown by satisfactory results in pupils. Such results will consist not only in the mastery of subject matter but also in the interest and attention of the pupils and in the acquisition by them of correct habits of thought and study.

5. The program of studies shall be unified, coherent, well-balanced, susceptible of effective administration, and adapted to the purpose of the school.

6. The requirement for graduation from a secondary school shall be the completion of at least 15 units, normally based upon the completion of eight years of elementary school work or the equivalent. Fractional units may be counted toward this total.

Definition: A unit represents a year's study in any subject in a secondary school, so planned as to constitute ap-

proximately one-fourth of a full year of work for a pupil of normal ability. To count as a unit, the recitation periods shall aggregate approximately 120 40-minute hours. Time occupied by shop or laboratory work counts one-half as much as time in recitation.

5. Teachers shall give evidence of adequate preparation in subjects to be taught.

6. Teachers of academic subjects beginning service in New England in September, 1922, or thereafter, shall have satisfactorily completed at least four years of study in institutions of collegiate grade, or the equivalent. In the opinion of the association five years of such study is desirable.

7. Teachers of academic subjects beginning service in New England in September, 1924, or thereafter, shall have had professional training equivalent to 12 semester hours.

The following types of courses are recommended as meeting the spirit of this requirement: general introduction to education, educational psychology, principles of secondary education, teaching of particular subjects, observation and practice teaching, history of education.

8. Teachers of special subjects (such as music, drawing, manual training, domestic science) beginning service in New England in September, 1922, or thereafter, shall have had at least two years of study beyond the secondary school, with special courses in the subject to be taught.

9. Satisfactory evidence of successful experience may be accepted in partial fulfillment of standards 6, 7, and 8.

Notes: It is understood by the association that standards 5 to 8 do not apply to teachers in service in New England previous to September, 1922.

## EDUCATION NOTES

Over a hundred teachers from the overseas dominions are now teaching for a year in London County Council schools, while a smaller number of English teachers have gone for the same period to schools in the dominions. This interchange has been arranged by the League of Empire and is encouraged by the authorities in the respective countries. The advantages to the teachers and consequently in turn to their pupils of a year of residence abroad are obvious; and there are of course valuable benefits to be obtained in the way of teaching experience, observation of different methods, and change in atmosphere. During their stay in London the visitors are being made honorary members of the London Teachers Association and the National Union of Teachers. They recently attended a meeting at Caxton Hall, London, and were welcomed by the President of the Board of Education, Mr. Fisher. They are enthusiastic about their English experiences. The League of Empire arranges many expeditions for them at the week-ends, and has not only taken them to Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, and other places, but secures their admission to beautiful old English homes which ordinary visitors have no chance of seeing.

Professor John Adams took the opportunity, at a recent meeting of the Old Students Association of the London Day Training College, to make some predictions concerning the future of education. The limit of time he selected for his forecast was 20 years. In 1941, provided that the difficulty of social exclusiveness can be overcome, he expects one system of free education from infancy to man and womanhood. With regard to finance and administration, the tendency was toward centralized finance and local administration. There would most probably be a modification of the compulsory education system, so that it would not be uniform throughout; an opportunity would be provided for the boy and girl without boghish inclinations to have an education on other than purely academic lines. Professor Adams thinks that the idea of continuous school which has recently been discussed in educational circles will then be carried into effect. The schools will be open every day of the year with perhaps four terms, teachers and pupils working for three terms out of the four. The future "class" would be a unit of organization, though teachers would still, if only for their own sakes, have to do inspirational, routine and individual work. With regard to supervisors Professor Adams expressed the opinion that the present directors of education will ultimately become expert advisers working without a committee and responsible to the public. The power of the expert will be limited so as to allow room for the individuality of the teacher. Finally all members of the education committees of the future will be expected to know the subject of education.

Another example of the growing practice of cooperation between the board of education and various educational bodies has recently been afforded by the announcement that the Institute of Chemistry has consented to cooperate with the board in arrangements for the award of certificates in chemistry and applied chemistry to students in technical schools and colleges in England and Wales. Under the agreement which has been reached, certificates will be issued jointly by the institute and the board on the successful completion of approved courses. The scheme will provide both for full-time students and for part-time students. Detailed arrangements for the administration of the scheme will be shown in rules which are now in course of preparation and will be issued shortly. The board understands that the institute will consider at a later date whether and how far the training and the higher certificates may qualify for admission to the examination for the diploma of association of the institute.

## THE CINEMA IN SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The cinema seems likely soon to be adopted in British schools as an almost essential factor in classroom instruction. Whether educationists approve or not, the film is already a potent influence in molding the character and determining the outlook of all the civilized nations. Had the present movement for the introduction of the moving pictures into the schools not arisen, it is more or less recognized that this society would have been compelled, in defense of its higher interests, to send the educationists into the picture house.

The effectiveness of the moving picture as an aid to the teacher has been stated by Mr. H. G. Wells in his book "The Salvaging of Civilization." If the general level of education is to be raised, it must be largely by the help of adequate equipment. We are limited in the matter of teaching power, but we are not limited in the systematic organization of methods and apparatus. Mr. Wells points out that the possibilities of certain branches of teaching have been altogether revolutionized by the cinematograph. In nearly every school nowadays, he says, you will find a lot of more or less damaged apparatus which is supposed to be used for demonstrating chemistry, physics and the like. "Now all that bric-a-brac in the cupboard had better be thrown away. All the demonstration experiments that natural science teachers will require in the future can be performed once and for all—before a cinematograph. They can be done finally; they need never be done again."

For Simplification and Accuracy. "You can get the best and most dexterous teacher in the world—the best that has to be done with the best apparatus, in the best light; anything that is very minute or subtle you can magnify or repeat from another point of view; anything that is intricate you can record with extreme slowness; you can show the facts a mile off or six inches off, and all that your actual class teacher need do now is to spend five minutes in reading over the corresponding lecture notes, and then he can run the film, give the lesson, question his class upon it, note what they miss and how they take it, run the film again for a second scrutiny, and get out for the subsequent study of the class the ample supply of diagram and pictures needed to fix the lesson. Can there be any comparison between the educational efficiency of the two methods?"

But in addition to the saving of the teachers' time and labor there is the further consideration of the superiority of the visual impression over that of the spoken word in the imparting of such educational facts as, for instance, the habits of animals, the growth of plants, or the geography of distant lands. The principal of Middlesex University College has emphasized this aspect of the value of the film in his account of a recent experiment. A number of boys attending a Hornsey school were selected at random from among those who had witnessed a moving picture lesson on the British Empire, and an equal number were chosen from scholars who had not seen this film, but had received classroom work, which covered completely the scope of the film. They were asked to write a short account of any part of the British Empire they liked, and to treat it in whatever style they liked.

The class was watched carefully while at work, and the calm thought of those who had attended soon became evident by their pleasant, able interest and easy concentration, and their intellectual activity was exemplified by the quality of their written matter, which unmistakably testified the retention of the impressions of the actual presentations of the films. Their verbal expression of thought was also fluent, clear, and pleasing. The attitude of those who had not attended this Kinematograph, as it was styled, became uneasy after they had used up the facts which had "stuck" and, although some accounts were good, on the whole they lacked the color, originality, and enthusiasm of the others. It was evident that those who had attended the Kinematograph had visualized their ideas, and that the knowledge of facts they previously possessed had been strengthened and supplemented.

## Quality of Interest

When it is remembered that in addition to the advantages already enumerated the cinema possesses the quality of interest, its power as an educational instrument is strikingly evident. This is now realized by the majority of British educationists and much pioneering work has been carried out with a view to the regular utilization of the film in the schools. The results are now of such an encouraging character that the time seems ripe for a definite and general advance to be made, think the educationists.

Several of the experiments, which have been conducted have taken place in ordinary commercial picture houses. A notable case was that which was conducted by the Borough of Ealing education committee. The director of education for that authority, who has taken the matter up enthusiastically and with good results, arranged for the use of a small picture house within a reasonable distance of three large schools for all the mornings of one week. Films of an educational character were obtained from various film companies, and were displayed to the children from the various schools. The following are the titles of a few of the pictures shown: "English Pottery Industry," "Evolution of a Butterfly," "Making a Map," "Glimpses of Canada."

In the course of the experiment several difficulties were brought to light and efforts are being made by educa-

tionists and others to overcome them, with every prospect of success. It was found, in the first place, that the choice of films was very limited, the ordinary commercial film company not having made a specialty of this work. This matter is now, however, receiving the attention of educational publishers and as soon as a real demand arises the supply will be forthcoming. The next disadvantage was that created by the fact that the cinema was not at the school premises. The ideal remedy for this is, of course, the fitting up of every school with its own cinematograph apparatus. One enthusiastic elementary schoolmaster has fitted up his school with such an equipment, but the difficulty of expense and other obstacles will prevent any general adoption of such a solution for many years to come. The idea has been mooted that a traveling projector, mounted on a small car, might be run into the school playgrounds and project the pictures through the classroom windows.

The objections on the ground of the inflammability of the ordinary films and the expense of machines have been met by a recent invention. The new Kinerflex machine fulfills all the conditions of the ordinary machine, costs only £20 and is such that paper films instead of inflammable celluloid may be used. With continued improvements in appliances such as this, and the more friendly attitude of educationists generally, the general introduction of the cinematograph into the service of education is now only a question of time.

## SPECIAL AIMS IN TEACHING OF ENGLISH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Early in 1921 a vacancy arose in the inspectorate of schools of Manchester, and the man appointed to fill it, Mr. Compton, was chosen because he was an expert in English. In view of the report of the committee on the teaching of English, just issued, Mr. Compton has given in the Manchester Guardian a summary of the excellent work which is being done in the elementary schools of Manchester in that subject.

Mr. Compton points out that since about 90 per cent of the children in Manchester leave school at 14 years of age, their main chance of getting a beginning of training for wider life must come through English. The aim of those now directing the teaching of English in Manchester elementary schools, said Mr. Compton, was fourfold. It was sought to teach the children to use decent direct speech; to write simply, telling English; to know a good book from a bad one; to develop an unusual talent if it should appear. There was no difficulty in getting children to read; they read voraciously, but the teachers were trying to foster the power of discrimination between the various levels of literary merit.

Mr. Compton stressed the point that the most important thing was to get the teachers interested and instructed. Their interest was shown by the fact that 1500 of them had applied for seats at a series of lectures on "English in the Schools." Another series of lectures had been arranged on English speech, and it was hoped to widen the reach of the courses. The method of teaching was left to the teacher, subject to the approval of the education authority. Some of the teachers were meeting with notable success. Mr. Compton spoke particularly of one who takes the English lessons in an elementary school from standard four upward. One of his methods is to get each of the children to keep a "Book Beautiful." This is a book which records the esthetic pilgrimage of the children. They are asked to write in any poem or passage of prose which seems to them to be beautiful, to paste in any picture that has appealed to them, to be it only a picture post card, and to transcribe any writing of their own which the master thinks worthy. They are taught to give appropriate ornament to the borders of the pages. It is a very general experience, observed Mr. Compton, to find these books marking a definite and accumulating advance in appreciation of good things. You will find a child, he said, beginning his book with a Marcus Stone picture and seeing in time the beauty of a post card reproduction of a Greek marble. The same master writes for the children each Christmas a series of plays in which up to 30 or 30 children take part.

A great deal of the very best in poetry is now being read to the children in the course of the English lessons and their sense of rhythm and cadence is very just.

The Manchester schools are demonstrating the fallacy of the statement that education makes a man "too good for manual labor." They are sending children out to manual work with a real appreciation of fine things.

## SPREAD OF DRAMA AS A COLLEGE SUBJECT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The spread of drama as a recognized college subject in the United States is indicated by answers to a questionnaire issued by the Bureau of Education. Some 322 courses in play production are offered in 144 institutions. Well-equipped theaters are maintained by 17 colleges. As many as 27 colleges reported having outdoor theaters—for the most part in the western states—where there is little rainfall. Some colleges have what approximate to the degrees of A.B. and M.A., and 69 institutions give credit for dramatic

work in connection with the regular curriculum.

An example of the present tendency in the dramatic work of colleges and universities is the Harvard "workshop," a dramatic laboratory conducted in connection with a class in dramatic technique. The purpose of the "workshop company" is to "present plays selected from the work in dramatic composition that they may be judged justly." From the writing of the play to the dropping of the curtain, through acting, directing, scene and costume making, lighting, make-up and scene shifting, the "47 workshop" depends upon its own members.

The tendency for students to write original plays is growing, but the use of standard plays is still common. Of 1088 plays presented in the past five years in the 144 colleges, only 281 were written by students, and these were mostly one-act plays, pageants, and musical plays. The other 807 plays presented were mostly serious plays, many of them Shakespearean.

Most of the productions given in colleges are under student direction, with faculty guidance—usually from the English department. Some colleges cooperate with the community in the production of plays, and some are developing community drama through their extension department. Pageants are popular in one college giving enough courses relating to pageantry to enable the student to major or minor in the subject for his degree. One hundred pageants have been given in the last five years by the reporting colleges; besides summer school performances of which no record was kept.

## THE NEED FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The need for junior colleges is pointed out by a Massachusetts secondary school teacher as follows:

"We have our junior high schools and they seem to be accomplishing much that was expected of them. There is as great need for a junior college as for a junior high school. Possibly there is a greater need."

"Consider the college freshman who has received notice at the end of his first term that his presence is no longer to be tolerated. Squelched, perhaps permanently, because he was down in his studies. Beaten, possibly through no fault of his own, because he had not the mental tools with which to fight. Thrown out, maybe, because he had not had a chance to adjust himself to the new environment; the new methods of teaching; the new requirements from him as a student. Where can he go? What can he do?"

"No real American youth wants to go back to his home town high school after undergoing such an experience as has been mentioned. It is not easy for one to go back and try to be happy associating with those who were previously his juniors on the educational scale. Young people are too critical in their attitude to make one's life pleasant back there in the high school. One goes back branded as a failure among his fellows whether he deserves such stigma or not. And rarely does he deserve such classification."

"No—the boy does not go back; he hides himself in an obscure position in some shop or factory. He may never again attempt higher education and all because there was no junior college where he could secure a fighting chance to save himself. The junior college would be a godsend to such as he."

"The course at the junior college should be two years in length and the content of it should be such that one who has completed it could at once enter the sophomore class in the regular college plan. The subject content of the first year could well be arranged according to the requirements of the "comprehensive" college board examinations. That is, there should be an intensive course in English, mathematics, natural science and modern languages. The whole preparatory field in these subjects would be covered. Generally speaking, this intensive review is what young people who are asked to turn back at the middle of the freshman year lack. They are generally weak in the fundamentals. This weakness could be transformed into strength in the junior college."

"The second-year course should be the equivalent of the freshman year in college. At its completion one should be able to enter successfully upon the accomplishment of the special end that he may have in view. It is generally true, of course, that one does not, in college, begin to specialize at all until the freshman year has been completed."

"There is another economical advantage to be considered. Colleges are overcrowded; the entering class is often responsible for the congestion. This should not be an excuse for the wholesale cutting down of the enrollment. The junior college would prevent the overcrowding in the senior college as a whole and the students could be given an entire year to find themselves. A great majority would succeed."

"Another factor to consider is that the cost of equipment, etc., would be even less in the junior college than in the high school. Classes could be large and the teaching staff small in proportion to the number of the students. Good teaching is the thing here. What an ideal opportunity to teach! Here we have receptive students with a definite goal in view. Here is a real place of educational work that any good teacher should enthusiastically welcome as a privilege to undertake. "There are many men and women in the world today who would have been more than what they are if there had been a junior college to save them. We need many such institutions."

## A SCOTTISH SCHOOL OF CONTINUATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Dr. Third, director of education to the Ayrshire education authority, has issued a valuable and suggestive scheme of evening and secondary continuation classes. After stating that the education of the adult should be the concern of the universities he expresses the opinion that the education of young persons above school age is the function of the local education authority and that, if that duty is not fully performed, the work of primary education is left unfinished and its benefits largely lost.

Having pointed out the principal defects of the existing system of continuation classes, the memorandum deals with the chief innovations of the proposed scheme. The first of these is the institution of a preparatory non-vocational course, extending where necessary over three years for those whose standard of general education falls short of that indicated by the intermediate certificate. The object of this course is to enable students to approach, if not to reach, the intermediate certificate standard in the three subjects included in the course.

## English and History

Another new feature is the inclusion of English and history as obligatory subjects in the first two years of all the specialized vocational courses, except those intended for adults. This is being done as a result of the report on the teaching of English. One section of that report emphasized the need for more English in vocational classes. "It is in the highest interests of the young student," said the report, "the trade he seeks to serve, and the nation at large that technical instruction should be supplemented and informed with the humanities—that it should become, in other words, technical education."

The scheme institutes a restriction in localities where suitable regular courses are provided, upon admission to classes in isolated subjects to students over 18 years of age. This is intended to put an end to the custom, so pronounced in present continuation classes, of the great majority of students taking isolated subjects.

The syllabus of the preparatory non-vocational course (three years) is on the following lines. Students who are eligible for admission to the first year's course are those who have spent less than one year in the post-qualifying course in a day school. The compulsory subjects of the course are: (1) English and history; (2) arithmetic, including household, arithmetic or mensuration; or mathematics (which must include some arithmetic); (3) One of the following: Natural science and geometrical drawing; freehand drawing and painting (including, if desired, other forms of art work); and geometrical drawing; domestic science (including some needlework); a language other than English.

## Further Regulations

Each of these groups of subjects takes up two hours per week. Singing (one hour) and physical exercises (one hour) are given as optional subjects. In the second and third years the subjects are the same. Students who are eligible for admission to the second year's course are those who have successfully completed the first year in a previous session; or those who have spent a year, but less than two years, in a post-qualifying course in a day school; or those who are 15 years of age or over at the beginning of the session, and are considered capable of profiting by the instruction. The regulations for admission to the third year's course are that students must have successfully completed the second year in a previous session, or spent two, but less than three, years in a post-qualifying course in a day school, or are 16 years of age or over at the beginning of the session, and are considered capable of profiting by the instruction. The scheme insists that the main considerations to be kept in view are the real fitness of the student for the particular stage of study on which he proposes to enter, and the necessity of not retarding the progress of any well-qualified student by too close an adherence to restrictive conditions. It is expected that the experience gained as a result of this experiment will be of great value for the future development of day continuation classes.

## LIBRARIES AND CHILD READERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"A few years ago libraries were absolutely without child readers during school sessions, but since the vogue of the project method, committees of small and delightfully important young persons come in school hours and solemnly collect facts for a report to the class," states a librarian of the public library in Cleveland, Ohio. "Classes in certain schools are brought to the library for instruction in the use of books and libraries. Besides these calls directly instigated by the school, there are now and then some interesting requests from children whose interest in some subject has been aroused by their school work and who desire to read more about the same line for their own enjoyment. More and more teachers and librarians realize they are working on the same job—the education of the community. The teacher does not 'help the library' by using her influence with her pupils to read books; she is helping them to acquire what is essential to their education—namely, ease and pleasure in reading. Nor does the library assistant primarily 'help the teacher'; she is simply doing her part in educating the pupils."



## THE HOME FORUM

## Ice-Cutters of Walden

While yet it is cold January, and snow and ice are thick and solid, the prudent landowner comes from the village to get ice to cool his summer drink; impressively, even pathetically wise, to foresee the heat and thirst of July now in January, wearing a thick coat and mittens! when so many things are not provided for. It may be that he lays up no treasures in this world which will cool his summer drink in the next. He cuts and saws the solid pond, unroofs the house of fishes, and carts off their very element and air, held fast by chains and stakes like corded wood through the favouring winter air, to wintry cellars, to underlie the summer there. It looks like solidified snow, as, far off, it is drawn through the streets. These ice-cutters are a merry race, full of jest and sport, and when I went among them they were wont to invite me to saw pit-fashion with them, I standing underneath.

In the winter of '46-7 there came a hundred men of Hyperborean extraction to our pond one morning with many car-loads of ungainly-looking farming tools, sleds, ploughs, drill-barrow, turf-knives, spades, saws, rakes, and each man was armed with a double-pointed pick-staff, such as is not described in the "New-England Farmer" or the "Cultivator." I did not know whether they had come to sow a crop of winter rye, or some other kind of grain recently introduced from Iceland. As I saw no manure, I judged that they meant to skim the land, as I had done, thinking the soil was deep and had lain fallow long enough. They said that a gentleman farmer, who was behind the scenes, wanted to double his money, which, as I understood, amounted to half a million already; but in order to cover each one of his dollars with another, he took off the only coat, say, the skin itself, of Walden Pond in the midst of a hard winter. They went to work at once, ploughing, harrowing, rolling, furrowing, in admirable order, as if they were bent on making this a model farm; but when I was looking sharp to see what kind of seed they dropped into the furrow, a gang of fellows by my side suddenly began to hook up the virgin mould itself, with a peculiar jerk, clean down to the sand, or rather the water,—for it was a very springy soil,—indeed all the terra firma there was,—and haul it away on sleds, and then I guessed that they must be cutting peat in a bog. So they came and went every day, with a peculiar shriek from the locomotive, from and to some point of the polar regions, as it seemed to me, like a flock of arctic snowbirds. . . . Thus for sixteen days I saw from my window a hundred men at work like busy husbandmen, with teams and horses, and apparently all the implements of farming, such a picture as we see on the first page of the almanac; and as often as

I looked out I was reminded of the fable of the lark and the reapers, or the parable of the sower, and the like; and now they are all gone; and in thirty days more, probably, I shall look from the same window on the pure sea-green Walden water there, reflecting the clouds and the trees, and sending up its evaporations in solitude.



"House and Trees," from a water color by Winslow Homer

## A Novel Vein in Homer's Work

Eight or nine years ago (1889) Winslow Homer astonished many who, knowing his work very well, thought they had gauged his talent, and understood its preferences and its range; for he then exhibited a series of water-colors conceived in an entirely novel vein. No one could have guessed that he might attempt such things; yet the moment they were shown no one could doubt whose hand had been at work—so strong were they, so fresh and free and native. They were marine studies of considerable size, done at Gloucester, Massachusetts. Never before had Homer made color his chief aim or chief means of expression. In his paintings his scheme had usually been cold and unattractive. In his aquarels he had often used very vivid hues, but rather, it seemed, for the purpose of portraying the effect of strong sunlight than with an eye to color for its own sake; and the result had been vigor not unmixt with crudeness. But in these marine studies color had been his chief concern, and there was much less crudeness, much more beauty in the result. Most of them were stormy sunset views, broadly indicated, strongly emphasized. A sweep of red-barred black water, a stretch of black-barred red sky, and the great black sails of a fishing-boat set against them, with no detail, and the fewest of rough brush-strokes, gave us the color-scheme of nature intensified, and nature's movement too—the slow rise and fall of the billows, the lurch of the boat, the heavy pulsation of the air. The huge were a palpable exaggeration of the hues of nature; but all color that is homogeneous and good on canvas must be an exaggeration in one way or another. No one can paint nature's color just as it appears; and if one could, the result would not be clear and expressive art. "Art is a state of compromises, of sacrifices"—we have seen it in studying Corot—much omitted or altered for the sake of the clear showing and accenting of a little. Most artists accomplish this end by the "weakening" process—by conceiving the scene before them in a lower, duller, less positive key than nature's and subduing all the notes in such a manner that the chief ones may seem strong enough by contrast. To use a familiar phrase he tone things down. But Homer had gone the other way to work in these little marines and had toned things up. He had boldly omitted all tones which could not serve his purpose,—which was to show the splendor of stormy sunset skies and waters,—and then had keyed the chosen tones to deeper force, made them doubly powerful, the reds stronger and the blacks blacker, emphasizing a theme which might well have been thought already too pronounced for artistic use. That he could do this and keep balance in his work is a patent proof of his artistic power. For though overstatement is not more non-natural or allowable in art than under-statement, yet under-statement is, of course, the easier, safer kind of adaptation. If this is unsuccessful the result is merely weak; but unsuccessful over-statement is atrocious. Homer, however, was so clear and sane, and well-poised in his exaggerations that he did more than satisfy the eye. He opened it to the full force and beauty of the natural effects he had translated, and filled for us every future stormy sunset sea with memories of how he had portrayed one like it.—"Six Portraits," Mrs. Schuyler Van Kessel.

Thus it appears that the sweltering inhabitants of Charleston and New Orleans, of Madras and Bombay and Calcutta, drink at my well. . . . I lay down the book and go to my well for water, and lo! there I meet the servant of the Brahmin, priest of Brahma and Vishnu and Indra, who still sits in his temple on the Ganges reading the Vedas, or dwells at the root of a tree with his crust and water-jug. I meet his servant come to draw water for his master, and our buckets, as it were, grate together in the same well. The pure Walden water is mingled with the sacred water of the Ganges. With favouring winds it is wafted past the site of the fabulous islands of Atlantis and the Hyperbides, makes the periplus of Hanno, and, floating by Ternate and Tidore, and the mouth of the Persian Gulf, melts in the tropic gales of the Indian seas, and is landed in ports of which Alexander only heard the names.—Henry David Thoreau.

## Ah, Statistics

In "Literary Lapses" we are given this bit of Stephen Leacock's humor: "They were sitting on a seat of the car, immediately in front of me. I was consequently able to hear all that they were saying. They were evidently strangers who had dropped into a conversation. They both had the air of men who considered themselves profoundly interesting as minds. It was plain that each laboured under the impression that he was a ripe thinker. "One had just been reading a book which lay in his lap. "I've been reading some very interesting statistics," he was saying to the other thinker. "Ah, statistics!" said the other; "wonderful things, sir, statistics; very fond of them myself. "I find, for instance, the first man went on, "that a drop of water is filled with little . . . with little . . . I forget just what you call them. . . . little things, every cubic inch containing—er—containing . . . let me see. "Say a million," said the other thinker, encouragingly. "Yes, a million, or possibly a billion . . . but at any rate, ever so many of them. "Is it possible?" said the other. "But really, you know there are wonderful things in the world. Now, coal . . . take coal. "Very good," said his friend, "let us take coal, settling back in his seat with the air of an intellect about to feed itself. "Do you know that every ton of coal burnt in an engine will drag a train of cars as long as . . . I forget the exact length, but say a train of cars of such and such a length, and weighing, say so much . . . from . . . hum! for the moment the exact distance escapes me . . . drag it from . . . "From here to the moon," suggested the other. "Ah, very likely; yes, from here to the moon. Wonderful, isn't it? "But the most stupendous calculation of all, sir, is in regard to the distance from the earth to the sun. Positively, sir, a cannonball—er—fired at the sun . . . "Fired at the sun," nodded the other, approvingly, as if he had often seen it done. "And travelling at the rate of . . .

## Chief and Staff

Lord Salisbury's methods of dealing with his staff as Prime Minister of Great Britain are related by Lady Gwendolen Cecil in her book, "Life of Robert, Marquis of Salisbury." "He was by no means an ideal chief, though he satisfied some requirements

answer was always the same. If he had more leisure he might devote his work—as it was too busy not to do it himself. His diplomatic correspondence helps to elucidate the paradox of this defence. During this period of his first administration his output was large. Letters of from four to ten or twelve quarto pages,

## The Wakeful Shepherd

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
To a world which has been fruitlessly searching, for ages past, down its material highways and byways for peace and contentment, the opening paragraph of the preface of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy brings renewed hope, offering to the world a sure escape from its woes, surcease from its cares, and what is even more to be desired, the opportunity to procure and secure a lasting peace and happiness. This first paragraph states: "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings. The wakeful shepherd beholds the first faint morning beams, ere cometh the full radiance of a risen day. So shone the pale star to the prophet-shepherds; yet it traversed the night, and came where, in cradled obscurity, lay the Bethlehem babe, the human herald of Christ, Truth, who would make plain to benighted understanding the way of salvation through Christ Jesus, till across a night of error should dawn the morning beams and shine the guiding star of being. The Wisemen were led to behold and to follow this daystar of divine Science, lighting the way to eternal harmony." If we would have our day one of overflowing good we must depend wholly upon God, and through the study and application of the teachings of Christian Science the way to a demonstrable understanding of the infinite is made plain. No matter what the problem confronting the student of Christian Science may be, his complete protection and deliverance lie in his ability to lean on or rest in the sustaining truth that God, being infinite good, good is all the power, presence, intelligence and action there is, and this truth held to proves to be the complete annihilation of any suppositional opposite claims to power, presence, intelligence or action that attempts to project itself as his consciousness. With this ever-available truth at hand every so-called trial becomes a blessing, for it affords one more opportunity to prove, here and now, the omnipotence of Principle.

As it was the wakeful shepherd of old who first beheld the night giving place to the glories of dawn, so today it is the alert Christian Scientist who refuses to be disturbed by the efforts of materialism to keep the world in darkness, and who steadfastly keeps his eyes fixed upon the guiding star of being to this age, Christian Science, secure in the fact that the "full radiance of a risen day" is unfolding and will continue to unfold until the whole world is bathed in the light of spiritual understanding. Every sincere student of Christian Science is the wise man who has been led to behold and to follow this daystar of divine Science that is lighting the way to eternal harmony. He has enlisted to put to flight the would-be powers of darkness, whether they call themselves claims of sickness, sin, death, or any of the other forms of evil's so-called efforts of domination.

Wisely it has been said that "yesterday has passed and tomorrow never comes," so we have our today, gloriously recurring, now and eternally, in which to experience in constantly increasing measure the blessings which such recognition brings. In the Book of Proverbs (chapter 3) two brief verses contain wisdom sufficient, if truly followed, to bring an abundance of good into the life of the active student of Christian Science: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." How often in our daily affairs do we find that our human sense of right as we have outlined right is called upon to give place to a higher sense of right. It is then that we come to see that God's ways are ever infinitely higher and wiser than our ways and that trusting in Him with our whole heart necessitates the removal of any lesser trusts in human ways and means that we may have been harboring. The understanding that God is ever governing his universe wisely, that He has His representative man, in His image, forever in his right place, forever about the Father's business of reflecting the one Mind, forever rejoicing in the constant fulfillment of this one obligation, renders null and void the fear of or belief in the possibility that anything outside of good is or could be under God's direction and guidance. Nothing can occur but the good which is the inevitable birthright of the Son and heir, the real man who is ever God's obedient child, and this allness of good must be his continuous experience so that his path is those of peace and fulfillment. On pages 276-277 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy again voices the wisdom of depending upon God as the only way of working out our own salvation when she says: "In the dark hours, wise Christian Scientists stand firmer than ever in their allegiance to God. Wisdom is wedded to their love, and their hearts are not troubled." And again lower on the same page 277, "No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme. Though clouds are round about Him, the divine justice and judgment are enthroned." It is then only as we turn away from the false evidence of the deceitful senses that we prove ourselves to be truly wakeful shepherds, and are thus enabled to make practical the scientific fact that all is good because all is of God. Right where the deceitful evidence of these same senses would try to be, right there

is the forever truth that God knows and man experiences.

Obviously truth is ever of God, therefore real justice and judgment, being of God's creating, are governed and controlled by Him, and so their continuous and harmonious unfolding could no more be impeded, or retarded than the sun could be kept from shining—to shine being the nature and function of the sun.

The uninterrupted expression of justice and judgment as God knows them form the logical and natural experience of man and the universe, and this expression is ever present and eternal. This is the blessing which today brings to those who are confidently leaning upon the sustaining infinite, carrying forward the standards of Christian Science and thus fulfilling their individual mission as wakeful shepherds.

## Just as Wide

A story was told many years ago of Commodore Vanderbilt which, while perhaps not strictly true, was pointed enough to warrant its constant repetition for more than two generations. Back in the sixties, when this grizzled railroad chieftain was the chief factor in the rapidly growing New York Central Railroad system, whose backbone then consisted of a continuous one-track line connecting Albany with the Great Lakes, the president of a small cross-country road approached him one day and requested an exchange of annual passes.

"Why, my dear sir," exclaimed the Commodore, "my railroad is more than three hundred miles long, while yours is only seventeen miles."

"That may all be so," replied the other, "but my railroad is just as wide as yours."

This statement was true. Practically no railroad, even as late as the sixties, was wider than another. They were all single-tracked lines.—John Moody.

## Winsford Hill

The road goes over Winsford Hill. A long way up, a long way down; Three barrows dare the ages still Upon the lofty, lonely crown; No man has ever tried to till The slopes of heather, bare and brown.

The landscape spreads a view so wide That in the South the hidden sea Reflects in air its golden tide. Though forty miles away it be, And in the North the shadows glide, On Exmoor, void of tower and tree.

O Winsford Hill, so far away, So far away in space and time! In thoughts and dreams again I stray Along that road, again I climb Where the three barrows watch all day, In Summer's bloom, in Winter's rime. —Brian Godfrey.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### An Atlantic Seaboard Waterway

WHOEVER said there is strength in union knew what he was talking about. The saying is true when applied to things of war or politics, but it seems even truer when it is made to relate to countless desultory projects, each worthy in its small way, but in default of union lacking usefulness of the major sort. The countless intracoastal channels, inlets, and sounds along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States provide a case in point. Efforts to deepen or extend some or other of them have been making since the earliest days of their navigation. Everybody has recognized that, in a general way, it would be well to have these waterways made more readily available to vessels. Nobody can familiarize himself with the figures they cut on the map without discovering easy methods of linking them together, and thereby gaining easier access to some desired port or greatly shortening some important traffic route. The efforts for such improvement continued weak and desultory, however, until they were swayed by the idea of union. Then strength was apparent. Scores of little local projects, that had seemed disjointed and of small value, acquired a fine importance when they were conceived of as parts of one grand waterway extending all along the coast from Key West to Boston. The idea of union had given them coherence. Even the least of them became worthy of attention. From the day when the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway project was definitely conceived of as uniting all the local waterways in one far-reaching course, it became as certain as anything could be that connecting channels would eventually open whereby vessels would be able to pass from one end of the Atlantic coast to the other without having to brave the open ocean at any point.

Most of the information reaching the public regarding this great project continues to be desultory, even though the project itself is advancing quite definitely and systematically toward complete realization. Projects of this sort are almost too big to be kept comprehensively in view all the time. So it is a matter for general satisfaction that the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, in Philadelphia, exists as a kind of coherer for the plans, watchful of all that is accomplished and constantly pointing to the desirability of complementary achievements. What has already been done, largely under the stimulus afforded by this organization, will strike many readers as surprising. The association has not yet held its fifteenth annual convention, yet it is already able to announce that free public waterways now extend just behind the Atlantic coast from the Great Lakes and Cape Cod Bay to New York harbor and Raritan Bay, and from Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, in North Carolina, to the head of navigation in the Delaware, between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Old canals across the latter State give a partial connection between these two series of channels, but the canals are not enough. New construction is necessary to afford a proper junction. The state will give the right of way, but Congress is expected and urged to provide means for doing the work. The duty of Congress in the matter would seem to be clear. Yet Congress has also to consider many other demands for waterways, not a few of them in conjunction with the chain which is being developed along the Atlantic coast. Another link in this chain has recently been completed southward, from Hampton Roads, behind the city of Norfolk, to Albemarle Sound. From that point, by deepening and connecting existing watercourses, for the most part, a sheltered route is gradually being developed by way of Beaufort Inlet, the Cape Fear River, and Winyah Bay in South Carolina, to the St. Johns River in Florida. The South Carolina and Georgia sections of this route are already available, but they give a depth of only six or seven feet, instead of the twelve feet which is common to the New York Canal connections and the canal connecting the Delaware with Chesapeake Bay.

If the importance of such a connecting series of inside channels had not been fully recognized before the war, it was appreciated then. With the need of being able to guard the whole coast brought freshly to mind, there was seen to be some advantage in being able to send many kinds of vessels from the navy yard at Norfolk, for instance, to the navy yard at Boston, without requiring them to deviate from a sheltered course. That the federal government is not unmindful of such considerations is indicated by the fact that it is now the owner of certain important sections of the route, such as the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and is now negotiating for possession of the Cape Cod Canal. Still, the value of the Atlantic waterway project is not measured by its usefulness for coast defense or by its service in preparing for war. It has a vast potential value for distributing the fruits of industry, whether of farms, forests, mines or factories. It will offer a veritable grand junction line, whereby numerous rivers, with cities that have been heretofore relatively inaccessible by water, may be brought into close association with the principal Atlantic seaports and the ocean carriers that ply between them and foreign ports.

Such a system of cooperating water routes as this implies has a bearing on the question now being mooted as to how far, if at all, the United States should give its sanction and support to the project of canalizing the St. Lawrence River, in the effort to provide a ship way whereby ocean-going vessels may be enabled to load and unload at the docks of lake cities such as Duluth, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo. If the cost of operating ocean ships over such a relatively slow route as the best that could be provided by way of the St. Lawrence and its locked or unlocked connections is not a deterrent on United States participation in that project, some hesitation may well be occasioned by the possibilities in a fuller use of the New York Barge Canal in connection with the Atlantic Waterway and its connections. The Barge Canal cannot, of course, handle ocean-going ships, but its capacity for handling freight, in bulk almost equal

to that of ocean carriers, is far beyond anything that has so far been required of it. When its ability to exchange freight between the cities of the Great Lakes and the cities up and down the Atlantic seaboard, by way of the Atlantic waterway, is considered, a powerful argument appears for developing the Barge Canal for national service, rather than allowing it to be neglected or superseded.

The strength that comes with union is not lacking here. As a separate project, the Barge Canal might continue ineffective. United with the network of waterways of the whole Atlantic coast, it can hardly fail to come into its own eventually. The whole system moves very gradually toward completion, it must be confessed. But it moves, and to all appearances it moves very surely.

### Mr. Gandhi as Dictator

THE full significance of the recent decision of the All-India National Congress at Ahmedabad, to nominate Mahatma Gandhi as "dictator of its organizations and activities" is not easy to gauge. From one point of view, the decision might seem to strengthen Mr. Gandhi's position almost immeasurably, and to reinforce the powers of unrest throughout the country. The All-India National Congress stands pledged to a program of civil disobedience, which includes non-payment of taxes, the continued enrollment of "volunteers," and many other activities designed to produce the utmost possible embarrassment for the government. The only limitation, moreover, which is placed on Mr. Gandhi's dictatorial powers is that he pledges himself not to curtail the proposed activities of Non-Cooperation, or to make any overtures of peace to the British Government without the consent of the congress.

On the other hand, it is to be remembered that, for some time past, Mr. Gandhi has shown an increasing leaning toward the side of moderation. Indeed it is only a few weeks ago that, in one of those "moments of repentance" which have been characteristic of his political progress during the past two years, he confessed to serious misgivings as to the efficiency of the policy for which he himself was so largely responsible. A few days after the landing of the Prince of Wales at Bombay he issued, it will be remembered, a statement in which he expressed the utmost reprobation for the riots which had attended the Prince's visit, and declared that he found himself not fully capable of controlling and disciplining that spirit of revolt which he, more than any other one person, had been instrumental in arousing. Mr. Gandhi's acceptance of the position of dictator, coupled, as it is, with the obligation to go forward with the Non-Cooperative movement, would appear to show that his recantation over the Bombay riots was only a "temporary lapse." Nevertheless, there is evidence, increasing in volume every day, pointing to a serious doubt amongst the Hindus as to whether the policy of Non-Cooperation and alliance with the Muhammadans is leading them.

Such organizations as the All-India Moslem League, with its violent support of Turkey, both religiously and politically, urging immediate revolt against British rule, are not likely to inspire the Hindu with confidence. What the Muhammadan is capable of doing to the adherents of other faiths has been sufficiently revealed once again, in recent years, by the action of the Turks toward the Armenians and other Christians, whilst the onslaught of the Muhammadan Moplahs on the Hindus in the south has brought the matter home to the Hindu with tremendous force. Mr. Gandhi is quite enough of a statesman to recognize the cogency of these considerations, and he may reasonably be expected to throw the weight of his influence against Extremism, certainly against violence. How far he will be able to prevent violence, and to achieve his present purpose of bringing the work of government to a standstill, by forcing the arrest of passive resisters by thousands and tens of thousands, remains to be seen. Mr. Gandhi's schemes have always seemed peculiarly realizable on paper. Strangely few of them, however, have worked out in the way, or anything like the way, he planned.

### Canada's Grain Inquiry

THE much-discussed question of the Canadian grain trade has been brought to the front, once again, by the recent decision of the Manitoba Supreme Court to allow an appeal from its decision on the grain inquiry question to the Supreme Court of Canada. The dispute over the Grain Inquiry Commission, which is the matter involved, arises out of a claim made by the United Grain Growers Company that the commission appointed, some months ago, by the Canadian Government to investigate the grain trade, was not validly appointed and had no legal standing. The whole question is one of considerable complexity. As far back as last April, the Canadian Government, under the Inquiries Act, appointed by order-in-council a special commission to inquire into the whole question of the handling of grain in the Dominion. This commission quickly got to work, and from Winnipeg, its headquarters, traveled westward from town to town along the international border, holding inquiries at all points, and hearing a wide range of witnesses. The commission, moreover, supplemented its inquiries by means of a questionnaire, which was widely distributed, and through which it was hoped much valuable information would be obtained.

The actual work of the commission had not been in progress for more than a month, however, when the United Grain Growers, with whom were associated the Northwest Grain Dealers Association and some forty members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, appealed to the courts for an injunction to restrain the commission from making any inquiries, either of the company or its employees. A temporary injunction was issued at once. The question was argued before the Supreme Court of Manitoba last November, when a decision was given in favor of the government. This decision seemed conclusive, as it went strongly to confirm the government's contention that the question of the regulation of the grain trade was one which came within those specific matters of legislation assigned to the Dominion Government under the British North America Act. Point by point, counsel for the government showed clearly that each one of the opera-

tions in the grain trade, the country elevators, the grain exchanges, the financing of grain, the handling of grain at terminals, lake shipments, and shipments of grain from Atlantic and Pacific ports, were all federal matters, affecting the interests of the public generally and, therefore, coming within the purview of the federal government.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court to allow an appeal against this judgment to the Supreme Court of Canada opens up the whole matter once again. As far as can be seen, the question will now have to be considered de novo. Meanwhile, the position of the Government Inquiry Commission is uncertain, but, so far, no orders have been received from Ottawa to suspend its work any further.

However much those who appreciate the importance of the matter may regret any extension of litigation, it is satisfactory to note that the new Canadian Government has apparently no desire to institute a change of policy. The grain trade of Canada is, far and away, the country's most important industry. There may legitimately be varying views as to the comparative values of public and private control, but the importance of securing a definite settlement of the issue one way or the other, at the earliest possible moment, cannot be questioned.

### Alaska's Future

A GENERAL recognition of the fact that the great natural resources of Alaska are, primarily and fundamentally, a national asset will no doubt constitute the convincing and governing answer of the people of the United States to the demand that the control of this asset shall be transferred from Washington to some local commission or governing board. The realization came all too late that a mistaken policy had been followed by the United States in dealing with the proper control and conservation of its sources of food, fuel, power, and timber. In recent years an effort has been made to correct this mistake in so far as such a thing is possible, and it would be the height of folly to take a backward step now by surrendering practically the last of the nation's undeveloped resources to individuals and corporations which aim at exploiting them, not for the benefit of the people as a whole, but for selfish gain.

There is no need to deny that Alaska has suffered from under-development. There are two reasons for this. One is that not until quite recent years has the need been felt for drawing upon the Territory's vast store of supplies. The second is the great distance from the seat of government. That there has been a lack of effective administration must be admitted. Too much has been left to the unaided and unencouraged efforts of pioneers and fortune-seekers. But because this has been so is no reason why a similar policy should continue. With a more intimate knowledge of the need there has come a clearer realization of the opportunity and the duty. Perhaps it needed the more or less selfish effort of the propagandists who have been urging the creation of an Alaskan local commission and the transfer of territorial control from the national government to some local development board to arouse the people and the government to a realization of existing economic conditions. At any rate, much more is known concerning the Territory than was known a year ago. The lid has been taken off, and the truth about Alaska is being told. That is the solvent.

Foremost in the organized campaign of education which is being carried on in behalf of Alaska is the American Forestry Association. Supplementing the work of the association are the efforts of William B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service. These agencies point out that the national forests, the national forest policy, and the entire national conservation movement are now threatened by the attempt being made to transfer the control of the forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. On the face of such a proposal there might not, at first blush, be anything to cause uneasiness or alarm. But it is insisted that the sponsors of this undertaking are the same individuals, some of whom are declared to be high officials of the present Washington government, who are supporting the so-called Curry Bill, still before Congress, which provides that all federal activities in Alaska, forests, waterpower, game, fisheries, and others, shall be turned over to a politically-appointed commission, from which there shall be no appeal, and whose members the President can remove only for malfeasance in office.

It is not claimed, of course, that this proposed transfer of control is intended to benefit the people of Alaska. Intensive development of the resources of the Territory is not needed to promote the well-being of those who at present reside there. Neither can it be claimed that the development is sought in order that an influx of population may be induced. The contemporaneous development and settlement of new territories adjust themselves automatically. Alaska's future must be determined by natural processes. It may at some time become a great industrial empire, but such an empire cannot be created by the processes of monopolization and selfish exploitation. Today Alaska is a vast storehouse, the ownership of which is vested in the people of the United States. Its riches should not be made the pawn of politicians and land-grabbers.

### Labor College in Great Britain

WHATEVER is to be said in regard to the curriculum of the Labor College, which has, for some time past, been carrying on a vigorous work at Earl's Court, London, there can be no question as to the enthusiasm of the college faculty. The Labor College at Earl's Court was the outcome of a disagreement with the authorities at Ruskin College, Oxford. The complaint against Ruskin was that it did not maintain sufficiently its distinctive Labor aspect, but tended more and more to come into conformity to the traditional college life of Oxford. How far this charge is well founded it is difficult to say. If the contention of the Labor College is that there is to every question a distinct "Labor viewpoint," and that this is the only viewpoint of real importance to the workingman, then it must be admitted that Ruskin College does not meet the demand. The fact that Ruskin, which, at the time of its foundation, was subject to tremendous

opposition in Oxford, is now cordially accepted as a very desirable addition to university life, proves nothing more than that Oxford, like many other similar communities, is securing a broader and a juster outlook.

The rights and wrongs of the disagreement between Ruskin and the Earl's Court college are, however, of small importance compared with the work which is being done by either. The foundation of the teaching in the Labor College is what is called the "social sciences." The political faith of the college is frankly Marxian, and its great aim is to avoid "lifting a man out of his class." The viewpoint, nevertheless, is distinctly a class viewpoint, and for this reason, if for no other, the kind of education given these students cannot fail to lack that breadth of view which is characteristic of all true development.

One of the outstanding achievements of the college is what are called its provincial classes, where past students, returning to their homes, lecture to groups of fellow workers on winter evenings. This work is generally conducted gratuitously, and is rapidly coming to be a factor to be reckoned with. The popularity of the classes is remarkable, and at a recent conference in Birmingham a new scheme was put forward whereby permanent lecturers would be engaged, to give their whole time to the work, provision being made for these lecturers to return every summer to the headquarters of the college in London for conference and further instruction.

From a purely educational point of view, the work of such an institution may be open to much criticism. Sooner or later, the discovery is bound to be made that there is no highroad to the real understanding of "social science." There is no way of avoiding the acquirement of that mental training and discipline which is the foundation of all true education. "Social science" may, in the estimate of the Labor College authorities, be one of the greater studies, but it is a study which can never be justly made if the lesser studies are neglected.

Politically, the work of the Labor College is entirely constructive. Neither in its monthly magazine, *The Plebs*, nor in its instruction is there any savor of "Red revolution." "Marxian principles" are steadily and persistently maintained, but the extremist propaganda, of which the world has recently had such a deluge, is entirely absent from its efforts.

### Editorial Notes

THAT pronouncement that the greatness of a new industrial leader will lie in his ability to liberate the creative forces within men, as against relegating them to the level of animals carrying burdens and doing machine-like work, is one of the most refreshing utterances concerning the so-called labor movement heard in a long time. What a transformation the general introduction of such a method as this, hailed by Walter N. Polakoy, consulting engineer, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, would bring throughout industry, and therefore the world! The speaker's subject, "Making Work Fascinating as the First Step Toward Reduction of Waste," was enough to win the attention of any normal audience. Certainly the day of such a system must come. Many mechanical workers are already eager for it.

SYMPATHY goes out to the cab-driver of Egypt. Before the relentless sweep of progress his business is going down and his profits are dwindling. The taxicab is in demand in Egypt. When well-to-do Cairo or Alexandria wants to go somewhere it turns to the motor, not the horse, and the enterprising owner of the motor-driven vehicle is making the most of his opportunity by expanding his business in proportion to the growth of patronage. The result is that dull days constantly fall on the cabman, and he and his horse wait patiently and silently for the fare that seldom comes. It is little use to resent the change and complain of unfair treatment. Better far it would seem to face the situation boldly: the horse cab has been superseded by the motor car, and obviously the way to meet the difficulty is to exchange the reins for the steering wheel.

As a supreme arbiter of something or other, Will H. Hays bids fair to prove himself an exceptional success. Having come into prominence as supreme arbiter of the Republican campaign activities that resulted in seating Mr. Harding in the White House, Mr. Hays has done very well as supreme arbiter of the post office business of the United States. If a supreme arbiter is really needed for the motion picture industry of the country, he has certainly had more experience than many, and might seem to be just the man for the job. One thing about it would be different: he would have the public on the other end of the stick, instead of alongside.

EXTEMPORE, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline delivered an oration at King's College in connection with Commemoration Week which could not have been bettered had he had weeks to prepare it. The Lord Chancellor was booked for the occasion, but his parliamentary duties prevented. Lord Shaw approached his task in a vein of such dry humor as to convulse his whole audience with merriment. Then came the piece de resistance, the subject of the evening, "Highways of Literature." As the speaker grasped the theme in masterly fashion the silence of rapt attention fell on his hearers. It was a wonderful discourse delivered with tremendous power, and at not much more than a minute's notice.

It is not so long ago since some business firms began to display for the stimulation of unambitious employees some such legend as this: "Nowadays when anybody argues that a thing can't be done he is usually interrupted by some one doing it." One is reminded of that legend by the current items in the newspapers, relating how the employees of the Cincinnati clothing manufacturer who is known as "Golden Rule" Nash have recently had their wages increased to per cent and their working week cut from forty-four hours to forty. That sort of thing would be argued as impossible in a good many business organizations at this time, no doubt. Very likely it is, too, unless the "Golden Rule" figures in the situation somewhere.